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East Europe

FBIS-EEU-88-118
Monday
20 June 1988

Daily Report
East Europe

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Fischer Addresses Potsdam East-West Conference

AU1506123188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jun 88 p 10

[Speech by Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, at the opening of the Seventh Annual Conference of the New York Institute for East-West Security Studies in Potsdam on 9 June: "Security Can Only Be Achieved Jointly by Means of Peaceful Cooperation"]

[Text] Esteemed ladies and gentlemen, esteemed friends:

It is a great pleasure for me to welcome you on behalf of the GDR Government.

This meeting of the Institute for East-West Security Studies in historic Potsdam is taking place at a time when much has begun moving in international relations. We are obviously standing at the beginning of a new, better stage in East-West relations. The conference has chosen its subject well and therefore is topical. It is important today to find new access—meaning new approaches—to cooperation among states with different social systems.

Completely New Historic Situation in Today's World [subhead]

Changes of fundamental importance have been accomplished in our world. The enormous explosion of science and technology, which is also—or especially—expressed in the quantity and quality of the accumulated potential for mass destruction has created a situation that is historically totally new.

It has become technically possible for mankind to destroy itself many times over. For centuries attempts have been made to solve conflicts between states by military force. Wars are the continuation of politics by different means, as Clausewitz pointed out. They only bring misery and destruction to the people. But they have never endangered the substance of human life. Even the vanquished had a chance to survive.

This was still the case after the last great war, World War II, with the results of which we are continuously faced here. But now for the first time weapons exist whose use would put an end to any kind of policy.

The attempt to seek to force decisions in international relations through war today would mean the assured destruction of all life.

Global Problems Have Immensely Exacerbated [subhead]

Apart from the dangers that result from the arms race, we are also facing threats that result from the immense exacerbation of global, particularly economic and ecological problems. Every year the risk increases that entails from the fact that the poor are becoming poorer and the rich richer. Thus, making and keeping our planet habitable, and using our natural resources economically have become vital elements of international relations. Lasting peace and a secure world cannot be achieved without mastering this challenge through cooperation among states with different social systems. All states in the world are facing this problem today. As a matter of fact, it is a problem that can be solved, but in a different way from the times when every state tried to create security with its own means against others, which not only did not prevent war but made it inevitable; security today can only be achieved jointly through peaceful cooperation and by means that are released particularly through disarmament. The rapid pace of scientific-technological development opens up the way to meeting all human needs and to the pacification of the world. It is possible to provide sufficient food, accommodation, work, education, information, medical care, cultural experiences for all people—all that is needed is to comprehensively implement human rights.

Mankind Is at the Crossroads [subhead]

Mankind is at the crossroads:

It can either continue the arms buildup and transcend the borders to a point where the escalation of the arms race is uncontrollable. This is the road to death. Or it can pursue a policy of "approaching each other with good intentions," of patient negotiations, aimed at effective disarmament that would entail no disadvantages but only advantages for all and that would secure peace for them. Disarmament is no gift from one state to another, and no one can demand a "fee" for disarmament, because it has no price. As far as the socialist countries are concerned, they continue to be reliable and predictable partners in this respect.

The alarming and warning words of Albert Einstein, who lived and worked in Potsdam from 1929 until his emigration from Hitlerite fascism, that the atomic bomb has changed everything, not only human thinking, are well known. His conclusion resulted in the following question: "Does that not mean that all differences and quarrels...are of no significance in comparison with the danger that all of us are facing? Are we not to do everything we can in order to eliminate the danger that threatens all peoples in the same manner?"

The approach to peace and security is, in any event, a political decision; it is, precisely, the readiness to shape international relations in a new manner, and only peacefully.

Security and stability must be understood and tackled in their mutual indissoluble interrelationship. This is possible only along the road of political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian cooperation. And so the military security precautions which have been set up against each other should be replaced by a wide range of joint, nonmilitary security factors and guarantees. Only when we all feel secure and one's own political stability strengthens the other at the same time, will we achieve a peaceful world. We welcome all ideas for cooperative security structures and cooperative solutions.

Survive Together or Perish Together—There Is No Third Way [subhead]

Thinking in the way Albert Einstein demanded for the nuclear space age has obviously begun throughout the world. This is promising.

A nuclear conflict, no matter between whom and where it might take place, would affect all states and mean the demise of aggressors as well as victims, those involved as well as those not involved. The realization of this entitles and obliges everyone to demand agreements for the restriction and elimination of nuclear threats. It entitles and obliges everyone to promote agreements to this effect. Survive together, or perish together—there is no third way.

Let us remember the consensus concerning Soviet-U.S. relations that has been existing for some time:

—A nuclear war must never be fought; and can never be won.

—Both sides are determined to prevent any kind of war, nuclear or conventional.

—Neither of the two sides aspires to military superiority.

—Despite existing differences of opinion on essential issues, both sides are aware of their responsibility for preventing confrontation and for promoting lasting and stable relations between their countries.

—It is imperative to activate political dialogue.

Settlement of Disputes Without Military Force [subhead]

The preservation of universal security makes it necessary to take the world as it is. The dispute between the two opposing systems, which from a historical point of view is certainly inevitable, can and must however only be conducted by peaceful means, ruling out military force. The two systems, which cannot be merged, will have to live alongside each other. Security of, and in, the East and West for this reason presupposes that the two sides should respect each other. Ideological contradictions neither need, nor should be permitted to affect interstate relations. To put it in another way, a form of coexistence must be found which is acceptable to everyone.

It is heard again and again that disarmament does not create more security, and that without a continuation—albeit limited—of rearamanent, peace cannot be guaranteed. The GDR does not share this view. To be sure, the military factor will determine the appropriate precautions by states and groups of states for the foreseeable future, because it will certainly be a long time before we have a world such as we all have in mind. However, this is our deep conviction: Immediate, effective disarmament is necessary for the survival of mankind. The arms race is also bordering on what is economically bearable, in both the East and West. The arms race and the solving of global problems together exceed the economic capabilities of all states. Disarmament and the solving of global problems, instead of the arms race, are the only practicable alternative.

No one disputes that East-West relations are by no means exhausted by the reduction of military confrontation.

International Economic Relations are Important for Everybody [subhead]

Peace and security are more than the absence of war. For human life, security is indivisible, it is—as I have already pointed out—of a political, military, economic, ecological, and humanitarian nature. This is why, in all these spheres, we strive for objective, mutually advantageous cooperation.

Another indispensable component of a future structure for international relations is international economic relations. These are of considerable importance for everyone. Without economic security, there can be no political security. Mutually advantageous economic and scientific-technological cooperation form the material basis for international detente and security. This once again presupposes that all states are guaranteed equal security for economic development, free from obstacles and restrictions.

East-West cooperation in humanitarian areas is part of the policy of socialist states. The exercising of human rights and basic freedoms in their totality must strengthen trust and understanding among the peoples. The first and fundamental human right, the right to life, is beyond dispute. Life requires peace. And because human existence is based on work, the right to work is also among the fundamental human rights. It is only work that makes possible the creative development of human capabilities and equal access to education and culture, regardless of social origin, wealth, ideology, and religion. I also believe that human rights include equal rights for women and basic rights for the young; the elimination of racism, apartheid, fascism, colonialism, and neocolonialism is a human right. The meaning of human rights is reversed when attempts are made to represent these rights one-sidedly or on a reduced scale, to make one's own social system, one's own view of life, and one's own values into the only yardstick for everything, to measure other states in accordance with them, or even to impose these views on them. We do not force our convictions on anybody, but we also expect the same attitude from others.

The Summit Meeting Shows: A Peaceful World Is Attainable [subhead]

What is at stake is to learn well how to get on with each other in a new way, to free oneself of prejudices, and to regard no state or people as an enemy, just as the military doctrine of the Warsaw Pact states declared to the whole world on behalf of the socialist side at their Berlin session in 1987.

A peaceful world can be achieved. The progress and the results of the fourth meeting between General Secretary Gorbachev and President Reagan, which has just ended, have provided further proof of this. We welcome the fact that the positions regarding further disarmament measures are coming closer together. Above all, it is important to conclude a binding accord on a 50-percent cut in strategic offensive weapons of the USSR and the United States, while adhering to the ABM Treaty.

"Everything that was agreed upon in Moscow with the mandate of the allies of the Soviet Union or was set in motion for future accords on disarmament and detente, and for the improvement of the international situation, makes peace more secure," Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, stated right after the conclusion of the summit meeting. For the citizens and the policy promoted by the socialist German state, he noted: "Those are results that are not only useful for the USSR and the United States, but that benefit all nations. They are telling proof of what political dialogue can achieve, despite all differences of opinion. The Moscow results have encouraged us in the GDR in our desire to do all we can to reduce confrontation and mistrust, to develop mutually advantageous cooperation, and not to allow new war tragedies to happen."

From Zero Option to Zero Option Right up to a Nuclear-Free World [subhead]

As world powers with great economic, scientific-technical, cultural, and military potentials, and with a tremendous role in international relations, the USSR and the United States bear great responsibility for safeguarding peace and security in the world. The course that has now been adopted is sure and more precise. However, responsibility rests on all of us.

All countries are called upon to push ahead with disarmament and to promote it—above all those states that possess nuclear weapons. It is our goal to move from zero option to zero option right up to a nuclear-free world. This requires reason and realism, and ever greater efforts, but this is a goal toward which we should all work together. The first step and the first evidence of what is possible was the Soviet-American Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles.

Most esteemed audience, the Warsaw Pact states are also prepared for the most radical cuts in the area of conventional weapons. It has been repeatedly affirmed that the elimination of nuclear weapons increases the conventional superiority of the Warsaw Pact, and thus the threat of conventional wars in Europe. I do not wish to engage in polemics about superiority, because the exchange of data proposed by the Warsaw Pact would make the truth become obvious.

Socialist Peace Policy Confirmed at the Berlin Meeting [subhead]

At the aforementioned Berlin meeting of the Warsaw Pact it was stressed that the socialist peace policy is directed at "permitting no war—either with nuclear or with conventional weapons." If endorsed, the proposals made by E. Shevardnadze at the third UN special session would push us ahead. A conventional war at the risk of total destruction—at least in Europe—cannot be waged any more either. First, because the power of annihilation of conventional weapons is coming constantly closer to that of nuclear weapons. Second, because the economic-technological structure of modern industrial societies has become too vulnerable. In Europe alone there are some 200 nuclear power plant units and other technical nuclear facilities, which are surely secure against various malfunctions, but not against war. To this we must add the extensive network of large chemical production units.

All this makes it evident that even a conventional war would turn densely populated and industrialized areas such as the European continent into a nuclear and chemically polluted desert. I do not need to speak about the multifaceted links and interdependence between Europe and the other continents, thus completely ruling out a strictly European war.

For Each Side Guarantees Against Attacks [subhead]

The GDR welcomes that a mandate for negotiations on conventional disarmament is being sought at the CSCE meeting in Vienna. What is ultimately at stake is to create such structures and deployment of armed forces as to secure for each side guarantees against a sudden attack, and to completely rule out any aggressive actions. Nota bene: Each side, because defensive behavior cannot be achieved unilaterally.

The historically determined imbalances and asymmetries in the case of individual arms systems or divisions of armed forces must be eliminated, but not by means of rearmament, "compensation," or modernization of remaining weapons, but rather by means of disarmament by the side that is superior in the relevant arms system. It is our desire that these very complicated negotiations make speedy progress.

Mutual deterrence is a fact. Adherence to "nuclear deterrence" prevents progress along the path of disarmament.

The Warsaw Pact States wish to overcome this situation. One cannot come to terms with the fact that the fate of mankind should hang on the thin thread of the constant fear of nuclear "retaliation," that could be unleashed by mere chance. Fear has always been, and remains a poor adviser, consistently encouraging panic. We are particularly against deterrence, because it is supposed to justify the perpetuation of the most dangerous weapons of mass destruction and the continuation of the arms race.

Forty-Three Years of Peace Thanks to Dialogue and Understanding [subhead]

The supporters of this doctrine claim that deterrence has ensured peace for Europe for more than 40 years now. No one can prove the contrary; that would be impossible. Who would do such a thing? The fact that Europe has experienced the longest period of peace is not primarily due to the existence of nuclear weapons and the "balance of terror." Forty-three years of peace in Europe have become a reality because, even in the most complicated periods, responsible behavior prevailed because, in the final analysis, dialogue and understanding held their own against confrontation and the hardening of positions.

Even the current, partly hectic debates about deterrence make it clear: Old patterns of thought are no longer valid. A change in security policy is needed. The Warsaw Pact states are prepared to discuss this with the NATO states.

Since the advent of the seventies, painstaking work has erected a solid foundation for security and cooperation in Europe.

Quiet on the Dividing Line Between the Two Alliances Is of Vital Importance [subhead]

The Helsinki Final Act with all its baskets and with the balance of the interests of all participating states has proven its viability for 13 years now, and it has not only withstood times of increased tension and sharpened confrontation, but has also contributed to conciliation and calm. The CSCE process proves that states with differing social systems are able to cooperate to the benefit of all and in the service of mutual security. The GDR hopes for a balanced document in Vienna and is prepared to cooperate in this respect.

Such impressive lessons of history as the GDR's exposed geographic location have determined the policy promoted by the GDR in East-West relations. Calm and security at the dividing line of the two most powerful alliances are of vital importance, or more precisely put, are essential for survival. Therefore, this and the stable and undisturbed development of the GDR are not only in the interest of the GDR, but also in the interest of Europe. The existence of two mutually independent German states belonging to different alliances has become a basic element of the balance of power between East and West and represents a cornerstone of European peace.

The GDR and FRG are committed to their duty toward peace and have laid down their responsibility in the joint communique on the official visit of Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to the FRG. Never again can war emanate from German soil, but only peace. It is in the particular interest of the GDR that nuclear disarmament be extended, without delay, to other areas, and that tactical nuclear weapons also be reduced and finally eliminated altogether. Both the GDR and the FRG are particularly affected by these weapons systems. The view expressed on this subject, namely "the shorter the range the more Germans killed," is indisputable. The GDR Government wants to work together with the FRG Government to achieve a cut in these weapons systems, right up to a third zero option.

Nuclear-Free Zones—the Key to Disengagement [subhead]

To achieve more security in as many regions and in as many areas as possible, both global solutions and partial steps in arms limitation and disarmament are possible and required.

In this sense, the GDR and the CSSR submitted the initiative aimed at establishing a nuclear-free corridor in central Europe. Thus they are taking up particularly the ideas of Olof Palme.

Proposals such as those made by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, to set up a zone of trust, and the Jaruzelski plan for arms reduction are opportune as well.

Following the double zero option, the GDR views nuclear-free areas in highly-armed Europe, precisely at this time, as particularly significant since they are the key to disengagement, to reducing, and finally eliminating the remaining tactical nuclear weapons. Quite apart from the political and moral effect, such a zone could promote efforts for conventional arms reduction at the diving line between NATO and Warsaw Pact by including dual-capable systems and by agreeing on the withdrawal of the most dangerous offensive weapons from a 150 km strip on either side of the dividing line between the alliances.

The GDR Is Promoting East-West Cooperation in Many Ways [subhead]

It is in accordance with the basic concern of the GDR to approach East-West security and cooperation in a comprehensive way and by means of a diverse policy of dialogue. For this reason, Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR State Council, has called for an international exchange of ideas on nuclear-free zones from 20-22 June 1988 in Berlin, and for the same reason the GDR is also a very willing host to this important Potsdam meeting.

Both conferences are linked by the idea of creating trust, of giving an impetus to the process of disarmament and arms limitations, and of placing multifaceted cooperation between the East and West on solid foundations.

Even in the absence of further comprehensive steps, nuclear-free zones would, above all, slow down the nuclear arms race and would increasingly limit the nuclear threat. Such zones could surely encourage further steps. They could be relatively quickly agreed on, set up, and monitored without any complications. They offer non-nuclear powers also the opportunity to take concrete action.

Partial steps and regional solutions are not conducive to a general ban on nuclear weapons and do not eliminate the global threat of a nuclear catastrophe; however, they limit the threat of the outbreak of a nuclear war, specifically at the points of contact between the military blocs. No problem has ever been solved through a policy of "all or nothing." This is also how we see things when we support a chemical-weapons-free zone in central Europe. The GDR does not possess chemical weapons and such weapons belonging to other states are not deployed on its territory. Neither does the GDR develop chemical weapons nor does it have facilities to produce them. Such zones would be an important incentive for a global ban on these weapons.

Further Progress Requires a Sense of Proportion and a Realistic Approach [subhead]

A realistic approach, a sense of what is possible, and taking account of the interests of all those involved have been and will continue to be necessary preconditions for further progress in Europe and in the world. On the basis of the Helsinki Final Act, all-European cooperation has a future extending far into the next millennium.

It is of no help to complain about the split or "division," as it is also called, in Europe and to demand that it be overcome. The socialist states accept realities as they are and expect this from all other states as well. This "split" into mutually opposed political, economic, and military blocs is a logical conclusion and consequences of World War II. Thinking for the benefit of Europe today must be directed toward a peaceful coexistence of the European peoples in a common home, a home in which tenants with different concepts of life must live together peacefully.

New ways of achieving East-West security means tackling the feasible and the possible, and it means gradually solving problems in international relations, which have built up over tens of years. Patience, goodwill, and readiness and ability to compromise by all sides are preconditions for this.

Frederick II, who is considered to have been an enlightened king of Prussia, held court here in Potsdam more than 200 years ago. It is he who coined the phrase "Let each man be happy in his own fashion." This attitude to life, characterized by the spirit of humanism, tolerance, and respect for different views of life, has lost none of its topicality. Today, at a time of increasing mutual dependence of states and peoples, this philosophy is no longer satisfactory. Today responsibility for each other and for the world as a whole, while respecting the interests of all, is essential. More and more people are speaking about the "European home."

The Outline of the Common European Home Is Already Obvious [subhead]

And here is the outline of this home:

—Its layout: From the Atlantic to the Urals. Open to the world, but not the center of it.

—Its house rules: The CSCE Final Act and its comprehensive and balanced implementation.

—Its ethics: Nobody believes himself the sole owner of truth.

—Its law: No inhabitant has sole rights over the house, each person has rights over his own home.

—Its spirit: Good-neighborliness and the will to help one another determine life together.

—Its security: It is the common cause of the community—at home and abroad.

—The "common European home" should be a hospitable house, open to all those who come with good intentions; it can and must be a link between the continents.

In this spirit, I declare the conference open. To all of you I wish good, successful proceedings at the conference, and a pleasant stay in the GDR.

Trade Protocol With Belgium Signed 15 Jun
AU1706133988 Tirana ATA in English
0945 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—The respective document for the goods exchange between the Government of the PSR of Albania and the Government of the Kingdom of Belgium for 1988 was signed in Tirana on June 15.

The document was signed for the Albanian party by head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, Aleksander Lipe, and for the Belgian one by the administrative director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Foreign Trade and Cooperation and Development of Belgium, J. de Breucker [as received].

The PSR of Albania will export to Belgium ores, industrial and agricultural products, etc., and will import chemicals, metallurgical products, different machineries etc.

Balkan Cooperation Committee Meets 16 Jun
AU1706134188 Tirana ATA in English
0935 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—The meeting of the Albanian Committee for the Balkan Good-Understanding and Cooperation was held on June 16. The meeting was opened by the member of the Academy of Sciences, Prof Dhimiter Shuteriqi. He spoke of the principled foreign policy of the Albanian Government which has always been for the development of the relations with the neighboring countries and for the consolidation of the cooperation between the peoples of the Balkans. He spoke also on the constructive spirit permeating the meeting of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Balkan countries and on the problems treated of there on the consolidation of the good-understanding and confidence in our region. Albania, he said, has been and is interested that peace and good-understanding exist among the peoples in the Balkans, it has stability and spirit of cooperation.

The meeting discussed on the numerous ways existing to help in nearing and the good understanding among the peoples of the Balkans.

The committee elected its presidency having as chairman Prof Dhimiter Shuteriqi and General Secretary Petraq Pojani, and approved the plan of activities for 1988.

New Ambassador to Bulgaria Appointed
AU1706133888 Tirana ATA in English
0950 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Bashkim Rama is appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Turkish Ambassador Simsir Departs 16 Jun
AU1706133788 Tirana ATA in English
0955 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—On occasion of his transfer, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Bilal Simsir, left our country on June 16.

Foreign Minister Receives Iranian Envoy Taledu
LD1806204688 Tehran IRNA in English
1841 GMT 18 Jun 88

[Text] Rome, June 18, IRNA—Albanian Foreign Affairs Minister Reis Malile today condemned the Iraqi regime's aggression against Islamic Iran. He also termed cooperation of regional countries as "solution to the Persian Gulf tension."

Malile made the remarks in his meeting with Iran's accredited ambassador to Tirana, Hamid Abu Taledu, in the Albanian capital today, during which the latter submitted a copy of his credentials.

In the meeting Abu Taledu who serves as Iran's ambassador to Rome, explained the almost eight-year-long resistance of the Iranian Muslims against Ba'thist aggression, and said Iran is against the spread of tension in the region. "But we persist on attaining our rights and if international circles do not fulfill their responsibility in this regard the Islamic Republic itself will punish the aggressor," he added.

In response Malile expressing sympathy with the Iranian people said his country attaches great respect to the rich culture of Iran as "one of the world's heritage".

He said Albania explicitly condemned the Iraqi regime's attack against the Islamic Republic right from the beginning of the aggression. "The aggression was a big crime since at that time Iran was engaged in fighting world imperialism and its internal mercenaries," Malile said.

"Iran should have been supported by all Arab countries in order to bring global imperialism to its knees," said the Albanian minister.

Malile also said that only regional countries without any foreign intervention should cooperate to maintain tranquility in the Persian Gulf region. "Because this region is so sensitive that any tension in it is likely to spread to the Mediterranean Sea and the Balkan region, triggering movements of U.S. and Soviet fleets," he added.

Wishing victory for the Iranian Muslims and establishment of a just peace, Malile expressed hope that Tehran-Tirana relations would expand further.

Argentine Senators Arrive in Tirana 16 Jun

*AU1706134288 Tirana ATA in English
0920 GMT 17 Jun 88*

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—The senators of Argentine's National Congress Antonio Tomas Berhongaray, Edgardo Roger Grosso, and Hector Jarque Velazquez, arrived in our country on a friendly visit on June 16.

In the afternoon, the group of senators of Argentine's National Congress paid a visit to the National Historic Museum in the capital, where it got acquainted with the centuries-long history of our people, with their struggles for freedom and national independence, for the liberation of the homeland and the triumph of the people's revolution and with the work for the country's socialist construction.

The group of senators of Argentine's National Congress wrote down this note on the museum's impressions' book: "We want to express our admiration for the history and struggle of the Albanian people since antiquity up to nowadays. All these history and struggle are been loyally exhibited in this museum."

In honour of the group of senators of Argentine's National Congress, the deputy Aleks Buda, president of the Academy of Sciences gave a dinner.

The dinner proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Received by Cami

*AU1706134488 Tirana ATA in English
0925 GMT 17 Jun 88*

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—The chairman of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly, Comrade Foto Cami, received the senators of Argentine's National Congress, Antonio Berhongaray, Edgardo Grosso, and Hector Velazquez, on June 16, afternoon.

Attending the reception were the deputies Aleks Buda, Marjana Mitri, and Stefan Papagjoni, and the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica.

On behalf of the Permanent Commission of Foreign Affairs of the People's Assembly and after wishing welcome to the friends from Argentine, Comrade Foto Cami had a warm and friendly talk with them. He evaluated the visit of the Argentinian senators as an expression of friendship between the two peoples and of the desire for further promotion of the relations between our two countries. Argentine, Comrade Foto Cami pointed out, is not unknown to the Albanian people. We rejoice over the fact that our compatriots residing there are treated correctly by Argentine's Government. Then, he told the friends from Argentine of the struggles and efforts of our people in centuries, who as our unforgettable leader Comrade Enver Hoxha has said, has blazed the road of history sword in hand, and of the determination of the people to carry further the successes in all fields, to make life more beautiful and more prosperous. Comrade Foto Cami spoke also of the foreign policy of our country, which responds to the aspirations of the peoples for freedom and national independence, democracy and social progress.

On behalf of the senators' group of Argentine's National Congress, Antonio Berhongaray expressed the thanks for the cordial reception extended to them and the great satisfaction for the visit they are paying to Albania. Frankly speaking, he said, when we left for here we had a very distorted information concerning the concrete Albanian reality.

But we are witnessing with our own eyes very nice things and got acquainted with the struggles and efforts of the Albanian people to transform the country. We are in a marvelous country, different from those countries we are used to see.

Then, he expressed the greetings and thanks of the Argentinian Government for the just backing and stand of the Albanian Government concerning the Malvines' question. Likewise, he expressed the desire for the further strengthening of the relations between Argentine and Albania.

Group Departs 17 Jun

*AU1806131588 Tirana ATA in English
0745 GMT 18 Jun 88*

[Text] Tirana, June 18 (ATA)—The senators of Argentina's National Congress Antonio Tomas Berhongaray, Edgardo Grosso and Hector Velazquez, who paid a friendly visit, left our country on June 17.

At the airport they were seen off by deputies of the People's Assembly, functionaries of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations With Foreign Countries, etc.

Kapllani Delegation Returns From UN 16 Jun

*AU1706134088 Tirana ATA in English
0940 GMT 17 Jun 88*

[Text] Tirana, June 17 (ATA)—The delegation of the PSR of Albania, headed by the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, who took part in the proceedings of the special third session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization on armament, returned home from New York on June 16.

Balkan Economic Cooperation Analyzed

AU2006084488 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Jun 88 p 5

[Article by Marin Todorov, scientific fellow and candidate of economic sciences: "The Future of Balkan Economic Cooperation"]

[Text] Initiatives for the promotion of Balkan economic cooperation played an important role in the debates at the Belgrade meeting of foreign ministers from Balkan countries held in February 1988. These initiatives will be discussed at the forthcoming meeting of high-ranking representatives (deputy ministers) from the foreign ministries of Balkan countries scheduled to take place in Sofia from 21 through 23 June 1988.

Economic relations among Balkan countries have particularly developed in recent years. The mutual exchange of goods doubled during the 1976-1980 period. It increased from $2.8 billion to $5.6 billion. Nevertheless, a certain instability and uncertainty in this development could be observed during the eighties in this respect, especially regarding current prices. After a minimal increase in 1983 and 1984, an unfavorable trend continued to prevail, under which trade among Balkan countries decreased amounting to $4 billion in 1987. Despite partial successes obtained as a result of applying the method of industrial production sharing, practical experience in this sphere is still insignificant. This makes it evident that the results of recent years do not, by far, conform with the considerable technological, production, and market potentials of the Balkan countries.

Guided by the wish for a mutually advantageous use of the existing, favorable opportunities, the Balkan countries submitted constructive proposals to the Belgrade meeting regarding the expansion and intensification of their economic cooperation. The intention to introduce a mutually advantageous system, aimed at promoting mutual trade, as well as production-technical and market cooperation is the core of these initiatives. A more complicated process is now awaiting the Balkan countries—the coordination of the most important proposals and their timely application to economic practice. Discussions on this range of questions at the forthcoming meeting in our capital are expected to considerably contribute to the achievement of this goal. Along with debates on political problems, the questions of economic and scientific-technical cooperation will play a role of basic importance at the Sofia meeting.

Economic initiatives can be preliminarily divided into three basic groups. The main group is dealing with opportunities for the coordination of effective measures in the Balkan countries' foreign-economic policy. They will make it possible more actively and expediently to use prerequisites of an objective character for a large-scale, mutually advantageous and effective economic cooperation. Such are the already expressed ideas on removing obstacles based on a customs or non-tariff nature in mutual trade, the ideas of engaging in business-like cooperation as regards the organization and exploitation of free trade zones, the ideas of encouraging border trade, at establishing a joint bank for financing trade operations and industrial production sharing, the ideas of providing reliable scientific and information services for economic-trade cooperation. Initiatives in support of production sharing and technology transfer, including efforts to facilitate the procedure of these activities and initiatives aimed at the implementation of major projects in machine building, power supply, mining industry, metallurgy, agriculture, and other sectors, are particularly promising. The establishment of direct links between scientific-research institutes, the promotion of joint developments, and other initiatives would be important factors in the implementation of these intentions.

The forthcoming Sofia meeting is likely to contribute to the intensification of Balkan economic cooperation in the sector of the second group of initiatives —namely to promote economic branches of common interest—such as transportation, communications, power supply, tourism, environmental protection and others. Provided the countries manifest their goodwill, essential progress could be achieved in the field of establishing an organized system of regional economic cooperation which represents the third, basic group of initiatives. Real opportunities exist in this respect regarding the establishment of a scientific-research institute of Balkan economic cooperation. It could assist not only the governments, but also business circles in the Balkan regions in expanding their mutually advantageous economic relations.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria is the initiator of a considerable number of proposals pertaining to the expansion and intensification of economic relations among Balkan states. These proposals are a new expression of our country's active and constructive Balkan policy aimed at consolidating good neighborliness, mutual security, and peaceful cooperation on our peninsula.

State Council Awards Soviet, Bulgarian Cosmonauts

AU1706161988 Sofia BTA in English 1515 GMT 17 Jun 88

["High Recognition to Aleksandrov, Solovev and Savinykh"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, June 17 (BTA)—The State Council of Bulgaria has awarded the title "Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria" to Anatoliy Yakovlevich Solovev, commander of the Soyuz TM-5 space ship, Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, flight engineer, twice Hero of the Soviet Union, and mission researcher Aleksandur Panayotov Aleksandrov, and presented them with the Gold Star and the Georgi Dimitrov Order for the successful implementation of the Shipka '88 Project in the joint Bulgaro-Soviet space mission and for their contribution to the strengthening of the friendship between the Bulgarian and the Soviet people.

Zhivkov Greets Cosmonauts

AU2006090388 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 18 Jun 88 p 1

[Greetings Message from Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, to Cosmonauts Anatoliy Solovev, Viktor Savinykh, and Aleksandur Aleksandrov on the completion of the joint USSR- Bulgarian space flight]

[Text] To Anatoliy Yakovlevich Solovev, pilot cosmonaut of the USSR, Viktor Petrovich Savinykh, pilot cosmonaut of the USSR, and Aleksandur Panayotov Aleksandrov, research cosmonaut.

Dear Comrades,

On this remarkable day, when a Bulgarian citizen has returned for the second time from a successful space flight, I most cordially greet you on behalf of the BCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, all Bulgarian people, and on my personal behalf with "welcome back to mother Earth!"

The Bulgarian people are full of admiration for the skill and heroism, and composure and confidence with which you have fulfilled the responsible task with which you have been entrusted. With your flight you proved your right to be heirs and continuers of the unforgettable Yuriy Gagarin along the space routes traced by the great motherland of socialism. We are proud that space equipment that is the result of the work of Bulgarian scientists, engineers, and workers was launched in space.

Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity has deep historical roots. It has been manifested numerous times in history and in the life of our peoples. During these days, when a decisive restructuring of the socialist system is taking place in our countries, our friendship ascends to a qualitatively new level. For us, and for the Bulgarian people the flight of the Bulgarian-Soviet space crew is a new and visual confirmation of the old truth that there is only one road for socialist Bulgaria—together with the USSR.

I warmly shake your hands and from the bottom of my heart wish you good health and new and great successes in the highly noble cause, to which you have dedicated your life.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Conference on Albanian History Held in Sofia

AU1906153388 Tirana ATA in English 0906 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 19 (ATA)—These days, the Institute of Balkanistics under the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences organized a scientific conference in Sofia on the 110th anniversary of the creation of the Albanian League of Prizren. Attending were academicians, scientific workers of the Institute of Balkanistics and other institutions, social activists, and representatives of the Bulgarian Committee on the Balkan Good Understanding and Cooperation. Attending this activity were invitees and historians from the Academy of Sciences of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

In his opening speech, the Academician Nikolay Todorov, vice president of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences, spoke of the importance of this historic event for the Albanian people. Then, four papers were read out which were concentrated mainly on the social-political conditions in which the Albanian League of Prizren was created and on its concrete activity. Of great interest was also the paper read out by Prof Kristaq Prifti, on the topic: "The League of Prizren and Its Struggle for the Liberation of the Albanian People."

Zhivkov, Atanasov Express Sympathy to Ozal

AU1906175988 Sofia BTA in English 1740 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Ankara, June 19 (BTA)—Sympathy on behalf of State Council President Mr Todor Zhivkov, and Prime Minister Mr Georgi Atanasov, in connection with the attempt on the life of Mr Turgut Ozal, prime minister of Turkey, was expressed by Bulgaria's Ambassador to Ankara Mr Minko Sladkarov. At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey he conveyed wishes for a speedy recovery of Mr Turgut Ozal and his colleagues and fellow-citizens who have been affected at the time of the attempt.

Charter 77 Activists, Foreigners To Meet

11 Arrested 17 Jun

*AU1806131288 Paris AFP in English
2237 GMT 17 Jun 88*

[Text] Prague, June 18 (AFP)—Czechoslovak police on Friday rounded up 11 members of the dissident Charter 77 group who were about to open an international human rights meeting here in the presence of Western delegates, dissident sources said.

They said the 11 Prague activists were arrested at the home of one of their number, Jiri Dienstbier, where the symposium was due to have taken place.

Would-be participants from the United States, the Netherlands, Britain, Poland, Hungary and Yugoslavia were refused access to Mr Dienstbier's flat, the sources said.

Among foreign activists who arrived here on Friday for the meeting were Joan Lundy from the United States, Mary Caldor from Britain, Jakob Martin from Switzerland, as well as Hungarian sociologist Ferenc Miszlivetz, and Jan Minkiewicz, an Amsterdam-based representative of the Polish trade union Solidarity.

Those arrested included three spokespersons of Charter 77: Stanislav Devaty, Milos Hajek and Bohumir Janat. Also held were Jaroslav Sabata, Jan Urban, Martin Palous, Petr Uhl, Herman Chromy, Jan Stern and Jiri Pavlicek, the sources said.

Mr Pavlicek is a founder of a group called "Initiative for Demilitarizing Society," set up in April. The conference had been scheduled to last two days.

In a separate development on Friday, Catholic human rights activist Ivan Polansky received a four-year prison sentence for "subversive activities" from a court in central Slovakia, in the eastern part of the country, the dissident sources said.

They said Mr Polansky, a 52-year-old engineer, had been in prison on remand for seven months. The sentence, for reproducing and disseminating banned religious literature, was described as the harshest against a dissident in Czechoslovakia for seven years.

More Arrests 18 Jun

*AU1806141188 Paris AFP in English
1347 GMT 18 Jun 88*

[Text] Prague, June 18 (AFP)—Police broke up an international human rights gathering here Saturday and arrested the participants, including 20 members of the Czechoslovak opposition movement Charter 77 and 30 foreign pacifists, a dissident source told AFP.

A dozen police officers broke into the private apartment where the meeting was taking place as a U.S. activist read a statement denouncing repression by Czechoslovak police, the source said.

A number of the Czechoslovak dissidents arrested were quickly released, but according to a police warning issued on Friday the foreign participants could be expelled from the country.

On Friday, police rounded up 20 Charter 77 members, including Jiri Hajek, a former Czechoslovak foreign minister, and warned the group that police "would be obliged to take the most severe measures" if the meeting were held.

Mr Hajek, who did not participate in the meeting Saturday, called the police action "detrimental to the prestige of the Republic."

33 Foreigners To Be Expelled

*AU1806195488 Paris AFP in English
1922 GMT 18 Jun 88*

[Excerpt] Prague, June 18 (AFP)—Czechoslovak authorities are to expel 33 foreign pacifists who tried to attend an unofficial seminar Saturday on human rights and pacifism organised by the Charter 77 dissident group, diplomats said.

The foreigners, from Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, West Germany, India, Puerto Rico and Scandinavian countries were arrested Saturday morning at the home of Czechoslovak dissident Jan Urban, where the seminar was to be held.

Thirteen of the foreigners were taken Saturday afternoon to Prague airport, and others were to be escorted there later, the diplomats said.

One of the sole Eastern Bloc participants, Hungarian sociologist Ferenc Miszlivetz, was told to leave the country immediately.

Dissident sources here said that one Dutch pacifist was roughed up by police during the morning arrests. [passage omitted]

Foreigners Released

*LD1906110588 Stockholm International Service
in Swedish 1000 GMT 19 Jun 88*

[Text] All the foreigners who were detained in Prague yesterday in connection with a meeting of the citizens' rights organization Charter 77 have now been released, the Swedish Embassy in Prague reported. Among those detained was Peter Ingvarsson, the deputy chairman of the Swedish Peace and Arbitration Association. So far there are no details about Ingvarsson and the other foreigners' whereabouts, but according to earlier reports, all of them were to be deported from Czechoslovakia right after their release.

Charter 77 Dissidents Released

AU1906161588 Paris AFP in English
1440 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Vienna, June 19 (AFP)—Nineteen Czechoslovak citizens detained as they prepared to take part in an unofficial international peace seminar in Prague, were released Sunday, one of them reported.

Jaroslav Sabata, who was contacted from here by telephone by the human rights Helsinki International Federation, said those briefly detained included former Foreign Minister Jiri Hajek, and spokesmen for the Charter 77 human rights group, Jiri Dienstbier and Petr Uhl.

Thirty-two foreigners who were picked up by the authorities Saturday morning as they gathered in a private flat in Prague to attend the seminar on pacifism and human rights were expelled the same day.

The foreigners included representatives of human rights and pacifist organisations from Britain, the United States, the Netherlands, West Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Italy, India, Puerto Rico, Yugoslavia, Hungary and Poland.

At the gathering, 26 foreigners and six Czechoslovaks signed a motion calling on the government in Prague to authorize the holding of such seminars, and demanding the creation of "a European parliament for peace" with elected representatives from both East and West.

CTK on 'Provocation'

LD1906194488 Prague CTK in English
1643 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—A group of "Charter 77" signatories tried to misuse Czechoslovakia's active peace efforts for antisocialist aims on June 17-19.

The group tried to organize here a provocative seminar with the participation of persons sent to Czechoslovakia from foreign emigre centres. Under the pretext of struggle for human rights, these discredited individuals attack the social system in Czechoslovakia, and under the pretext of a peace dialogue they in fact try to mar the process of detente in international relations.

State organs prevented the provocation in a resolute way. The facts that have been found out, including written materials, proved that even some Western diplomats were concerned in it. Several foreign participants, who repeatedly contravened Czechoslovak laws, had to leave the territory of Czechoslovakia.

Jakes Addresses Brno-Lisen Peace Rally

LD1906145888 Prague CTK in English
1405 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—Peace rallies, held in this country every year, express the determination of the Czechoslovak people to contribute through honest work to peace and social progress, Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary Milos Jakes said in his address at a peace rally in Brno-Lisen today.

Reviewing the importance of the past 40 peaceful years for Czechoslovakia's development, Milos Jakes said that ensuring lasting peace in the nuclear age is still the most urgent task at present.

Czechoslovakia's position in the most delicate part of Europe and its historical experience commit it to seek new effective ways of asserting the policy of detente in this region. This was also the purpose of the Czechoslovak initiative to establish a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the borderline between the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries. "We regard it as a contribution to the broadest dialogue with countries concerned, on military but also on political, economic, ecological and humanitarian questions," he said.

"Although the favourable trends in international realtions are a hopeful promsie for the future, we do not ignore the existence of serious problems and risks in the world", Milos Jakes said.

Efforts to achieve lasting peace, disarmament and a safe world must not slacken. Much has yet to be done for the positive changes in the international situation to become irreversible. There is too much at stake—the fate of the present and future generations, continuation of life on earth, the Czechoslovak Communist Party general secretary said.

Dealing with questions of the restructuring of the economic mechanism in Czechoslovakia, he stressed that this process must be consistently linked with the fulfillment of tasks of this year's plan in industry, agriculture and other spheres, and with the raising of the quality and efficiency of production, speedier innovations, pursuing strict economy, order and discipline.

He said that an open policy, glasnost and control are an integral part of the restructuring process. "We favour an open, democratic dialogue, ...criticism and self-criticism, which are an importance prerequisite for a faster movement of our society forward. This task can be fulfilled only by such a dialogue and criticism that are conducted honestly and responsibly, not for the sake of weakening but of strengthening socialism", Milos Jakes stressed.

The general secretary went on to point out that all citizens of Czechoslovakia enjoy the same constitutional rights, regardless of their political convictions and religious beliefs. The social system in this country offers wide scope for everyone who wants to help develop socialism to assert himself.

He recalled attempts of some forces to misuse every possibility, including religious feelings of people, for anti-socialist aims and to stir unrest and tension under the veil of democracy. He said these attempts run counter to the interests of the absolute majority of the people and the believers and clergymen themselves who want to live and work in peace. "These forces, supported from abroad, make use of every our trouble [as received], every fabrication to discredit socialism, our home and foreign policies. They also count with using restructuring and democratization to weaken and destroy socialist values. We shall not allow anything like that to happen, we have learnt a sufficient lesson from the crisis at the end of the 1960's", Milos Jakes said.

He added that "the main thing is to continuously unite the party and the people, the forces of the whole society on the platform of the National Front for honest and constructive work for socialism and peace".

Further Report

LD1906204688 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Peace rallies and festival celebrating Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship were held over the weekend at many localities in our Republic in support of the basic prerequisite of life on this planet: peace. At them our citizens expressed their support for the peace initiatives launched by the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and other socialist states.

At the regional festival of peace and Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship in Brno-Lisen—part of which was, as at other localities, a rich cultural and sports program—Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary, made a speech. Discussing the current stage in the development of our society he said, among other things:

[Begin Jakes recording] Our rally is taking place as we are carrying out, in all public sectors, the strategic line established by the 17th congress aimed at speeding up social and economic development. Its successful attainment calls for energetically pushing through everywhere new approaches; for not being afraid to critically reassess and to change what has outlived its usefulness, what has failed; and to proceeed consistently along the road of restructuring and democratization in line with the conclusions of the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. In this we lean on the reliable foundations and great gains of socialism.

We took stock of the socialist journey we have made up to now on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Victorious February, which is the embodiment of the selfless work of millions of our workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia, and other strata of workers, which we hold in deep regard.

Life, however, does not stand still. Each period always brings new demands. This is why we must also see today new requirements and tasks that the development has raised. We must also tackle them in a new way so as to reach a higher level of socialist society, keeping abreast of rapid changes in the world brought about by scientific and technological revolution in particular. This also means that we must deal resolutely with all negative phenomena that stand in the way of the further healthy development of our society. It means that we must not conceal problems that have accumulated but mobilize forces to overcome them. We must also not remain silent about existing shortcomings or tolerate them. It is necessary to give a clear answer to them, and tackle them. If we do not do this, someone else will and there is no guarantee that this will be done from a socialist position. We must never be indifferent to something that harms socialism, that is at odds with social justice and socialist morality, that shackles and impedes the initiative and creativity of people.

We must especially resolutely eliminate manifestations of bureaucratism that contradict the goals of our policy, which serves the people. We want socialism in our country to be stronger and more attractive. We want socialist principles to be applied consistently everywhere and the development of our society to take on the desirable dynamism. We want people to be able to work and live better. This is the basic purpose of the economic and social restructuring we have begun to carry out. Our prime concern is to carry out economic reform and broad democratization of the political, economic, and intellectual life and extensively apply socialist self-management.

We have set about restructuring at the initiative of the CPCZ, and we are putting it into practice under its leadership. We did not decide to institute it under pressure, but are proceeding from our own conditions. It is not the manifestation of some kind of weakness. We have been compelled to do so because of the objective requirements of further developing our society in a way that corresponds to the new demands of the time. Its purpose is quite unequivocally to strengthen our social system—socialism.

In our endeavor we are inspired by the impulses and experiences of the CPSU, in which we have found a profound source of lessons. The Theses adopted by the CPSU Central Committee in the preparation of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference of Soviet Communists have been met with a great deal of interest. Its results will undoubtedly be another valuable contribution to our work in carrying out profound changes in all areas of life in our society. We send to the Soviet Communists, the people of the Soviet Union, our friends, militant greetings with hopes for the successful implementation of the tasks of restructuring and democratizing, and the implementation of the conclusions that the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference will adopt. [applause].

Restructuring is not a slogan for us. It has become the matter of everyday political and organizational work and specific practical steps. At issue are far-reaching revolutionary steps that concern the position and activity of central bodies, enterprises, the National Front and its organizations, national committees—in short, all citizens. Restructuring will extend rights and independence, but will also increase accountability. It will place higher demands above all on the quality of work. For it to succeed, the key thing is for it to become the innermost matter of the broadest stratas of the people and for working people to feel and act as real managers in their enterprise, cooperative, and the entire state.

We say frankly that restructuring is a complicated and demanding process. It requires great effort, tenacity, and time to overcome many obstacles and difficulties. One also has to reckon with the fact that development will raise new questions and problems, and we will have to find the necessary solutions to tackle them. This, however, must not deter us. Like 50 years ago at the rally held here in this valley—when Klement Gottwald mobilized all forces to tackle the main task, which at that time was to stand up in defense of the Republic against the threat of fascism and war—today under the current conditions the basic task facing us is to do everything for peace, for the success of restructuring and democratization of our society. There is no other way if we want to achieve a desirable advancement of our country; push through the intensifaction of the economy; apply faster the results of scientific and technological progress; carry out structural changes in the economy; and step up the pace of international socialist integration, specialization, and production sharing. Only in this way will it be possible to reliably ensure the further growth in our people's living standard and to strengthen social guarantees. [end recording]

In the next part of his speech, Comrade Jakes stressed that we must link restructuring everywhere consistently with the fulfillment of the tasks of this year's plan and the whole 5-year plan, with improvements in the quality and effectiveness of production, with innovations, strict economy, order, and discipline.

He continued by saying that open policy, provision of broad information to the public, and supervision were inseparable parts of restructuring. We will, however, not permit behavior that attempts to misuse all possible opportunities—including the religious sentiments of the citizens—for antisocialist aims. We had enough lessons from the crisis in the sixties. We will never forget that the victory of socialism in our country is the greatest revolutionary gain of the people, said Comrade Milos Jakes at the end of his speech in Brno-Lisen.

Soviet Ambassador's Address

LD1906150388 Prague CTK in English
1417 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—The certain improvement of Soviet-American relations opens up the possibility of a fundamental turn towards eliminating the nuclear threat, Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin said today.

In his address at a peace rally in Brno-Lisen, the Soviet ambassador pointed out the significance of the Czechoslovak proposal for establishing a zone of confidence and cooperation on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO countries, aimed at promoting the all-European process.

He went on to say that the restructuring process in the USSR is aimed at achieving a more perfect image of socialism in its truly Leninist concept, at bringing Soviet society to new successes. The task of restructuring is to expose the humanistic potential of socialism, renew society, restore relations among people in tune with Leninist ideas.

Referring to the 19th national Communist Party conference, due to start in Moscow on June 28, Viktor Lomakin said the conference is expected to thoroughly analyze the course of restructuring, to create political, ideological and organizational prerequisites guarenteeing the irreversibility of the process of restructuring and democratizaton and contributing to the deepening of this process.

He appreciated the frank, honest and principled character of relations with Czechoslovakia, which reflect the harmony of the basic interests of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, the unity of opinions of their Communist Parties on the urgent tasks of the present.

Kempny Delegation Leaves for Berlin

LD1906195688 Prague CTK in English
1812 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 19 (CTK)—A Czechoslovak delegation led by Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and Czech National Council Chairman Josef Kempny left for Berlin today to attend a meeting on nuclear-free zones held on June 20-22.

CPCZ CC Presidium Meets 17 Jun

LD1706163988 Prague Domestic Service in Czech
1300 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium today discussed preparations for the nationwide meeting of chief secretaries of regional and district party committees which will convene in Prague on 23-24 June.

The Presidium discussed a draft report which will be delivered by Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary. It emphasizes that it is desirable to convene regular meetings of chief officials of district and regional committees with representatives of party bodies. Such meetings should be used to exchange information; generalize experiences; unify views; and implement the party line in accomplishing weighty political, socioeconomic, and ideological tasks.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium approved sending a Czechoslovak delegation to the regular meeting of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee, which will be held in Warsaw on 15-16 July. Delegation members are: Comrades Milos Jakes, Gustav Husak, Lubomir Strougal, Vasil Bilak, Bohsulav Chnoupek, and Milan Vaclavik.

The Presidium acquainted itself with the results of the public discussion in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement of the principles of the Labor Code amendment. The aim is to approve—on the basis of the public discussion—the changes which the Central Council of Trade Unions will then recommend that the Federal Assembly, carry out when working further on the Labor Code.

The draft of the principles of the Labor Code amendment was discussed in over 21,000 primary trade union organizations, that is 80 percent of the total, in over (?400) enterprise committees of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement, and in 617 district committees of trade union associations. The draft was discussed at over 162,000 discussions among aktives, membership meetings of trade union sections and primary organizations, and meetings of higher trade union bodies.

The Central Council of Trade Unions received about 124,000 prooposals, comments, and suggestions. It is envisioned that the final draft of the Labor Code will be advanced for discussion at the nationwide all-union conference in the autumn.

The Presidium also assessed the implementation of its resolution on improving the military education system. The content of the educational process will improve in harmony with the conception of restructuring of our society and on the basis of the results of scientific-technical development, the demands of the army, the introduction of new weapons and military technology, and the utilization of experience from Warsaw Pact Army maneuvers. The Presidium also noted that numerous shortcomings are persisting in the military education system. To Communists working in this area, it assigned the task of implementing a restructuring of the military education system and the preparation of cadres, from the viewpoint of the perspective needs of the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The CPCZ Central Committee Presidium acknowledged the report on the official visit of the Federal Assembly delegation to Tunisia and Morocco on 23-30 May 1988.

The Presidium then discussed some additional internal political and foreign political issues.

Jakes Addresses Young People

LD1706173888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] The regular meeting between more than 600 representatives of our younger generation and representatives of the CPCZ, National Front, and state is under way at this moment in Prague Castle. Attending the meeting are Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary and Czechoslovak National Front Central Committee chairman, Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, and other officials. [Prague Domestic Service in Slovak at 1500 GMT on 17 June carries a report on the meeting and reports that "Ladislav Adamec, Peter Colotka, Jan Fojtik, Karel Hoffmann, Alois Indra, Ignac Janak, Josef Kempny, and Jozef Lenart" are present]

The participants at the meeting were welcomed by Comrade Milos Jakes, who had this, among other things, to say:

[Begin Jakes recording] In our efforts to develop and improve socialism, we already have a great deal on which to build. Forty years of building socialism in our country have produced, despite all the problems and shortcomings which accompanied them, achievements of great value in the shaping of a society which is economically advanced and culturally and politically mature. Great credit for this is due to young people, who are always in the front ranks of the builders of socialism. Now it is a matter of mastering the tasks of restructuring and the revolution in science and technology; giving socialism new dynamism, making full use of its advantages and possibilities and strengthening its authority and attractiveness; and demonstrating that socialism and communism represent the true youth of the world. Restructuring is a complex process whose objective is to consolidate and develop socialism. Its implementation is not and will not be free of problems. It requires not only winning the support of the majority of citizens to overcome the inertia in thinking, but also resisting the attempts of certain individuals and groups to use the changes which are being implemented to weaken socialism.

We appeal to young people to aim their efforts and their minds at fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of our time. It is a chance for self-fulfillment, the significance of which is comparable to the tasks which were implemented by the current generation's predecessors in February 1948 and in the period of building the socialist foundations in our country. We correctly link young people with the future. However, we must not forget that they are also a part of our present time. Young people are the citizens of this country. They live, work, and study here. Their eyes are wide open. They can see both the positive and the negative things. They can see good and bad examples. They are creating their own yardsticks and scales of values. They represent our greatest riches and sometimes our greatest concern.

There is nothing strange in this. It is necessary to win young people over, to have them actively participate in restructuring and to develop and use everything positive connected with youth: the feeling for justice; a critical stance toward shortcomings; a healthy dissatisfaction; and ambition, sincerity, and zeal. Young people are least of all burdened by stereotypes, routines, and prejudices which today represent the biggest brake for our work. They also have the necessary education without which contemporary tasks cannot be coped.

But they also have their own worries and problems and we must assist them in tackling them. It is necessary to lead young people to high social and civic ethics, to respect older people, parents, and colleagues at work and to master their positive experiences. At the same time, the young must act against such unfavorable phenomena among some young people, such as social passivity, insensitivity to people and the construction and defense of the native land, a belittling approach to the values of socialism, slovenliness, vandalism, parasitism, selfish consumerism, and the trend of seeing only the personal benefit.

Attention to socialist upbringing and the all-round development of the young generation is not only a matter for the family and the school, even though their influence is crucial in many respects. It is a matter, as was stressed once again at the seventh and ninth sessions of the Party Central Committee, for all of society, all elements of the National Front and the national committees, the ideological front, culture, the arts, the state bodies and economic organizations and last, but not least of course, the youth and pioneer organization. Every decision in every sector affects young people in one way or another. Consequently, work with young people must be freed from sectoral barriers, must be comprehensive in character, and must include the spiritual sphere, as well as create good material conditions for the life and work of young people and to enable them to find fulfillment in all areas of life in society.

The party and state bodies are dealing with these problems in a systematic way. The order of the day is to tackle such important issues as improving the system of upbringing and education, creating the conditions for ensuring that young people have adequate opportunities to satisfy their natural aspirations for education, dealing with the housing problem, improving social security—particularly for young families with children—creating conditions for young people to use their free time in a fulfilling way, and so forth. A good deal has already been achieved in this respect, but there is still a lot more to be done, and here we rely on the active participation of the Socialist Youth Union.

The democratization process means that the youth union bodies and organizations must develop broad opportunities for people to have their say in issues which affect young people's lives. This is beginning to be done, but at the same time it places greater responsibility on the youth union organizations to implement the decisions adopted.

In the not too distant future, today's young people will take over the decisive responsibility for the destiny of our country. Today they already represent a great potential of knowledge and ability. This must be husbanded wisely. We want to rejuvenate the managerial ranks more quickly and give young and promising cadres the opportunity to hold responsible positions. At the same time, it is clear that the ability to lead people and win their support cannot be achieved overnight. This means—and I must stress this—that young people must prepare themselves thoroughly and purposefully for work in leading positions. Among other things, this means guiding them to autonomy and responsibility for the results of their work and what they do with their lives, and strengthening the awareness among young people that the main thing is not to lay down conditions and call for them to be met, but to have the know-how and will to harness their abilities for the success of the common cause.

We are concerned at ensuring that young people become active exponents of socialist ideology. For this we must have a healthy atmosphere in our society and the personal example of older people. It is necessary to ensure that there is no conflict between words and actions.

Young people's participation in the fight against negative phenomena, violations of socialist morality, and laws as well as championing social justice—especially in remuneration—in the spirit of the principle "each according to the amount and quality of work" is of great importance. After all, age, knowledge, scientific titles, whether you are a man or a woman cannot be decisive in determining the amount of wages or social status. The decisive factor must be the ability to make use of your prerequisities, knowledge, and experiences for the good of society.

Young people today display not a small amount of activity, especially in the field of scientific and technological progress, as I myself have found during my visit to the Zenit exhibition this year. We welcome this. After all, the development of modern branches is above all the concern of young people in the world, too. It is the school which will have to discharge very important tasks in this respect. We can say directly that the combination of the advantages of socialism and the scientific and technological revolution is in the first instance the question of training highly qualified and politically and morally mature specialists. [end recording]

Jakes 7 Jun Speech to Artists

AU1306144588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Jun 88 p 5

[Speech by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at a meeting with the leading representatives of CSSR art unions in the Palace of Culture in Prague on 7 June: "We Need a Truthful Art, Reflecting Real Life"]

[Text] Comrades,

I am glad to meet you, leading representatives of the art unions, whose share in the development of socialist culture our party leadership highly values. We have invited you to discuss how to proceed in the [illegible]d of culture in the conditions of the restructuring of our entire society. A year has passed since the congresses of the art unions, a year that has seen many changes both in our country and in the world. Significant progress has been made, in particular, in the efforts to strengthen peace and international security, which is documented, first and foremost, by the results of the talks at the Soviet-American summit held in Moscow last week. The exchange of ratification papers on the Treaty on the Elimination of Soviet and American Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles and Mikhail Gorbachev's and Ronald Reagan's joint statement have aroused great interest of the world public, which has responded to them with satisfaction and with the hope that the Moscow meeting will further contribute to improving the international situation, to curbing the arms race, and to making a transition toward gradual disarmament, especially to the elimination of nuclear weapons. We fully support the Soviet position put forward by Comrade Gorbachev, which is in harmony with the jointly agreed and coordinated conclusions of the Warsaw Pact countries.

Socialism must set itself the goal of saving the human civilization, as it upholds all the values created by it and as it also seeks the greatest possible development of this heritage. It will accomplish this goal only if and when it will ensure a truly dynamic upsurge of the entire material and intellectual potential at its disposal, if and when it becomes fully integrated in the current of the scientific-technical revolution. Therein lies the purpose of the restructuring that is implemented by the Soviet Union and—under its inspiring influence, with due regard for our specific conditions—also by our country.

We Are Not Backing Away From the Principles of Socialism [subhead]

The tasks and the general concept of restructuring were discussed at the seventh and ninth sessions of the CPCZ Central Committee. We clearly said that the changes being carried out at present express revolutionary continuity with February 1948, the 40th anniversary of which we recalled this year. We are changing approaches in all walks of life; We are changing the economic mechanism, managerial structures, and laws; strengthening the role of the basic links of management and deepening socialist democracy. The point is to eliminate everything that slows down our advancement, to develop the creative potential of the people, and to raise society to a higher level in all respects—economically, socially, ideologically, and also culturally.

Of course, we are not backing away from the underlying principles of socialism, from the principles on which it is built. Featuring among them are, first and foremost, the social ownership of the means of production, the plan-based development of the economy, distribution according to work results, wide-ranging participation by the working people in management, and the leading role of the workers class and its vanguard, the Communist Party. When we assume critical attitudes toward the past practice, we are doing so primarily because the aforesaid principles had not always been used as the point of departure, because bureaucratism, complacency, and rigid thinking had been manifested in managerial work. It is precisely the insufficient application of socialist principles that is the root cause of the negative manifestations in our economy, policy, morals, and the entire spiritual sphere.

We have already taken a number of significant measures with a view to accelerating economic and social development. We have adopted a resolution on the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechanism and the restructuring of the state central sphere and of managerial structures, in keeping with the laws on state enterprises and cooperatives. We have given major boosts to the development of socialist democracy and self-management and to the activation of the National Front with the aim of implementing actual rule by the people, by fully enforcing our political system. We have adopted a resolution on improving cadre work, to give it a more public character. At the ninth session of the CPCZ Central Committee we formulated important conclusions with regard to improving the party's activity and enhancing its ability to act in the conditions of restructuring and democratization. Increasing the role and independence of primary party organizations and making the party fulfill its main mission, rather than supplanting state and economic agencies or social organizations—as called for also in the recently published CPSU theses, in connection with preparations for the 19th CPSU All-Union Conference—are matters of great concern to us.

For an Upsurge of Creativity [subhead]

We want to change the atmosphere in society, implement a policy of openness, encourage activity and constructive criticism and self-criticism, and promote public access to information. The measures we have adopted thus far establish prerequisites for an upsurge of people's creativity, for enhancing order and discipline, and eliminating bureaucratism and all kinds of braking mechanisms. We are just at the beginning. At the same time we realize that people will evaluate our policy according to its specific results in terms of their living and working conditions, according to the satisfaction of their material and spiritual needs. The crucial thing is to make restructuring the cause of the broad masses, of every citizen. That is why we need a comprehensive development of socialist democracy, which is at the heart of restructuring.

We want everyone to have the opportunity, as a citizen of our society, to openly present his views, assume a critical position on shortcomings, and express proposals for their solution, so that people's participation in decisionmaking and management, coupled with responsibility for the attained results, increases. We must not be afraid of words of criticism, be they delivered at meetings or published in the information media. However, we must never lose sight of the fact that criticism can play a positive role in our life only if it is conducted from socialist positions and with an honest intention, with awareness of responsibility and also at the due ethical level.

Not To Permit Misuse of Restructuring [subhead]

In this connection I would like to draw attention to the evident activation of forces that would like to misuse restructuring against socialism. They are presenting, among other things, the developments in Czechoslovakia in 1968 as a model of today's restructuring and trying to generate social tension and take advantage of problems connected with the transition to the new methods of management and of various shortcomings appearing in our life, the solution of which will quite logically be fraught with a number of conflicts. Attempts have also appeared recently to misuse the religious feelings of people and to exacerbate relations between our state and the Roman Catholic Church. We have duly responded to these attempts, in the awareness that they run counter to the interests of the overwhelming majority of believers and clergymen. As for justified demands, a positive solution to a number of them has been found. On no account do we want to deny anyone the civil rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution, nor do we want to deprive anyone of his faith. However, we definitely cannot permit religious feelings of citizens to be misused for political, antisocialist aims.

In the process of restructuring and democratization we must not forget our historical experience, especially the experience of the years of crisis. Every retreat from socialist positions, and also dogmatic ossification, are paid for dearly. This must be constantly borne in mind. Our socialist society is in continuous movement and for this reason we must not lose the ability to react in due time, and I would like to put special emphasis on this, to the needs of development. We must not allow indifference, lack of discipline, parasitism, and various petty bourgeois habits and ailments that we constantly encounter, in some respects even to a growing extent.

We regard highly the fact that today—when it is necessary to shape social relations so as to permit the full-fledged development of the creative forces of man for the benefit of a dynamic economic and social upsurge of society—the absolute majority of the creative intelligentsia, scientists, those working in the field of culture, and also artists want to play an active part in the implementation of the policy of restructuring. This was also confirmed by the congresses of your unions. We are pleased that you are reflecting on how successful you are in implementing their conclusions and that you are enriching these conclusions with new tasks, tasks that are brought forth by life itself. And life compels us to critically reassess and abandon everything that has become obsolete, has not acquitted itself well, or was incorrect, without resorting to a negativist [negativisticky] attitude toward our past and also our present. After all, we have every reason to be proud of the values created in the years of building socialism, a balance sheet of which we drew at the eighth session of the CPCZ Central Committee, held on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of Victorious February. We are not implementing restructuring from scratch, so to speak, but it rests on the solid foundations of present-day CSSR's economically, politically, and culturally mature society. Stagnant waters that need to be stirred exist also in our country; We must switch from unwholesome quiet, comfort-seeking, and low demands to dynamic movement, in which problems are not ignored and concealed but exposed and quickly and efficiently tackled. This approach of principle opens wide scope also for the cultural front and for the irreplaceable appeal of the arts. Naturally, this appeal is conditional on the conditions that are established for creative work and for the utilization of its results. This is why we take very seriously the critical voices pointing to shortcomings in our society, voices that could be heard also at your congresses. They concerned matters that are particularly worrying to you, such as the aesthetic education of young people, problems in the printing industry, in the book trade, in the calculation of royalties, and the like.

Truthfully, Artistically, Convincingly [subhead]

It is natural that we require today that artists contribute to restructuring and to the democratization of society primarily with positive creative deeds that would enrich the spiritual life of our people and help bring about a creative atmosphere. We are not impatient. We realize that the creation of works of art depicting contemporary revolutionary transformations is not a task that could be accomplished overnight. At the same time it must be conceded that the works of a number of authors already reflect the problems with which our party and society are seriously preoccupied. We also appreciate the many statements of our artists on current affairs, statements that are rooted in the awareness of their great responsibility. However, there are also manifestations that attest to unhealthy tendencies and those we must not ignore. The editorial offices of newspapers and journals should be more critical toward them and, in general, they should develop constructive criticism to a far greater extent. At the same time they must not forget that the criterion of the value and social importance of new works of art is the extent to which they reflect, truthfully, but also in an artistically convincing and impressive manner, the state and development of society and its socialist, progressive, and humanitarian efforts.

At the same time, in no case do we want artists to embellish our reality. We need truthful art, reflecting real life. Allow me to repeat on this occasion what I had the opportunity to say at the Third Congress of the Czechoslovak Writers' Union: "Literature should provide inspiration for policy and draw attention to problems, which literature discerns before science does." I think that this holds true not only for literature, but also for the other arts.

Let all those artists make themselves useful [uplatnit se] in our country, whose work cultivates positive qualities in people—the sense of what is true, just, noble, good, and beautiful. And our particular support should be given to those who, through their artistically valuable works, participate in the struggle for a man who thinks and acts in the spirit of our socialist and communist ideals.

We have stressed on more than one occasion that the party does not prescribe how to write and how to create [works of art]. However, a true artist should always realize his responsibility for the impact of his work on people's thinking and on their morals. No one needs to be afraid of expressing the truth in his work, of touching on delicate issues, of addressing urgent problems of life and work, of exposing the essence of phenomena such as fetishism of property and money, predatory tendencies, moral deformations, bureaucratism, and other abuses, regardless of where they originate.

Comrades,

We are about to carry out major changes aimed at increasing the independence of enterprises and organizations, not just in the production sphere, and at a wide-ranging development of self-management and socialist democracy. One-sided centralism is being abandoned and the powers, as well as the responsibility, of the lower levels of management are being expanded. Restructuring applies to the full extent also to the entire sphere of culture and the arts. First of all, an end should be put everywhere to bureaucratic, incompetent, and subjective interventions into the creative process. It is desirable that teams of artists, the art unions, and cultural institutions should work independently, with the awareness of their mission in implementing socialist cultural policy. It is necessary to further democratize the activity of the art unions, to bar attempts of various groups to gain a monopoly position or even to form whole clans, and to sensitively work with the artists. An atmosphere of high-principled, comradely relations must be created everywhere; critical frankness must be cultivated; and systematic work with a broad circle of authors promoted, showing respect for every talent. Young artists must be approached with particular care.

All art unions are facing the task of cementing our artistic front on the principled positions of restructuring, while working not only with their members, but also with those artists who stand outside their ranks, and developing a dialogue with them. This is the foremost tasks of Communists among the artists, a task that must be the centerpiece of the activity of party groups in the art unions. We will gladly hear your views and proposals, your thoughts on what individual artistic disciplines, literary criticism and art criticism in general, and cultural journals owe our society, as well as your ideas on how to improve the conditions for the activity of the unions at home and on the international forum. We will also gladly hear your suggestions concerning the solution of problems in the life of society and in the work of the party.

Solving Problems by Joint Efforts [subhead]

We realize that a number of problems exists concerning, for instance, the education of young artists, the assertion of art in the mass communications media, the material conditions for the creation and dissemination of art, aesthetic education, the system of art schools, and the like, which will have to be put on a new foundation by joint efforts of the party, the state, the art unions, and social organizations, on a foundation conforming with the role of culture and the arts in our revolutionary times. The positive social role of culture and the arts must be further enhanced. The basic criterion in this process is the ideological and artistic quality of the work of art. Narrow commercial interests must on no account prevail in the creation of art.

The party has always relied on the creative intelligentsia and counts on it also today in the revolutionary transformations connected with restructuring.

We rely on the maturity of artists and cultural officials as citizens, and also on their patriotic feelings and dedication to the people and their interests, we count on their active contribution to the great cause of socialism and peace.

We would be glad if today's meeting became a stimulus to further steps in restructuring the activity and work of the art unions, if it contributed to cementing relations between the party leadership and the entire artistic community, relations which, as we want, should be imbued with comradely candor and also with mutual trust.

That much as an introduction. I am now opening the debate. I am asking you to be very frank in discussing all problems. We ascribe to our meeting great importance for the entire cultural front to become involved in the policy of restructuring in a very active way and in the right direction, and for it to carry out this restructuring also in its own ranks.

Janku on Appointment of Bishops

AU2006085488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 15 Jun 88 p 2

[Interview with Vladimir Janku, deputy minister-director of the CSSR Government Secretariat for Church Affairs, in the "Question" column]

[Text] A question for Deputy Minister Vladimir Janku: After the consecration of the Roman-Catholic bishops last weekend [11-12 June], REUTER published a commentary. Among other things, it accused the Czechoslovak Government of "originally" making membership of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen "a condition for the appointment of new bishops."

[Question] Is Pacem in Terris membership a condition for the appointment of bishops?

[Janku] "Such assertions are not based on truth. The Czechoslovak Government did not make it a condition that only a member of the Pacem in Terris Association of Catholic Clergymen can be a candidate for the post of bishop in Czechoslovakia. Of course, it has always stressed that part of clergy that, in addition to fulfilling its clerical function properly, is actively engaged for peace and supports good relations between the socialist state and the church, must not be discriminated against."

Helmut Schmidt Addresses Rostock Church Congress

LD1901162280 Hamburg DPA in German
1258 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Rostock (DPA)—Leading representatives of the church have called for social change in the GDR at the regional Evangelical Church congress in Rostock, which ended today with a large concluding service. The most prominent guest at the church congress yesterday was former Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (SPD), who expressed the opinion in a talk given in St Mary's Church that the "Germans of today" must learn to live with the division of their country. At the same time he stressed to strong applause from an audience of around 3,500 that "every one of us is allowed to cling to his hope of a common roof over the German nation." Schmidt returned to the Federal Republic yesterday evening.

During a forum on "the church in the GDR" the deputy chairman of the GDR's Federation of Churches, Manfred Stolpe, this morning said that important changes are due in the GDR over the next few years which will make the country more democratic and lead to more legal security. Yesterday Stolpe described as necessary a "qualitative leap" in the cautious policy of reform which has been carried out since 1971. Mecklenburg Regional Bishop Christoph Stier talked of change which is due and which will also include "open discussion of light and shadow in our society."

The chairman of the church congress committee in Mecklenburg, Joachim Gauck, spoke at the concluding service of the hope for a "new dialogue within society." Pointing to developments in the Soviet Union he said that "what is bad in society must be recognized and named." The "shadowy existence we live in beneath the camouflage of adapting" must be departed from.

Schmidt's speech on the subject of the church congress "Building Bridges" in St Mary's Church was constantly interrupted by strong applause, as for example when he stressed man's basic freedoms and said that everyone has the God-given right "to free speech" and freedom of religion. The advice to live with the division was directed toward people in both German states. He could advise the people in the GDR neither to stay nor to leave. The more bridges there are and the more one can travel to the other, the less important would be the problem of emigration. The GDR government might consider this.

In Schmidt's opinion positive changes could result for the Germans if Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev gained sufficient approval for his ideas at the coming party conference. Later Schmidt stated in a podium discussion in the Holy Spirit Church on Gorbachev's concept of the "common European house" that besides the Soviet peoples no other people apart from the Germans have a greater interest in Gorbachev's success. [passage omitted]

SED, Church To Meet; FRG Youth Barred

AU2006101088 Bonn DIE WELT
in German 20 Jun 88 p 1

["HRK" report: "Church and SED Hold Conference Again"]

[Text] Berlin—A new "summit," which, according to information received by DIE WELT, is to take place on 7 July, is expected to set the stage in the tense relationship between the Evangelical Church and the state leadership in the GDR. It has not yet been decided whether party chief Honecker will participate in this conference. The church leadership will probably discuss the harsh response to political criticism by the church, continuing censorship of the church press, and "travel and emigration." Bishop Leich, head of the GDR's Protestants, was received by Honecker at the beginning of May.

According to the CDU's Young Union, GDR authorities prevented 57 members of the party's youth organization from making a day trip to East Berlin because one of them carried a membership card.

FRG TV Crews 'Manhandled' at Rock Concert

LD1906213288 Hamburg DPA
in German 1901 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] East Berlin (DPA)—Television crews from first and second German television [ARD and ZDF], that, on previous days, wanted to report on reactions by East Berlin rock fans during a concert in front of the Reichstag Sunday evening, were manhandled and surrounded on Unter den Linden by plainclothes security forces. There was an attempt to wrench the camera away from a ZDF cameraman. Pursued by officers of the state security service, the crew had difficulty reaching their nearby office. During the pursuit hundreds of young GDR rock fans tried to protect the ZDF journalists.

Several thousand people, including many young people, gathered in front of the Brandenburg Gate and in side steets in the evening to hear U.S. pop star Michael Jackson, who was appearing in the concert in front of the Reichstag. GDR authorities had a large number of plainclothes security officers on duty mingling with the crowd. Plainclothes security men stood shoulder to shoulder at a barrier on the square in front of the Gate.

FRG Mission Protests

LD1906230988 Hamburg DPA in German
2050 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Excerpt] East Berlin (DPA)—GDR plainclothes security officers manhandled a number of Western journalists several times on Sunday evening near the Brandenburg Gate on the Unter den Linden. Civilians also attempted to tear away the diplomatic passport of a member of the FRG Permanent Mission in East Berlin who had tried to use it to prove his identity. His attempt to draw attention to the agreement on working conditions for accredited journalists was answered with the sentence, "I don't give a damn."

The permanent mission had previously protested by telephone to the GDR Foreign Ministry about earlier obstruction of television crews from German Television 1 and 2 [ARD and ZDF], and had demanded that the journalists be allowed to work unobstructed. According to estimates by eyewitnesses, a crowd of more than 5,000, mostly young people, had gathered in front of and near the Brandenburg Gate and had tried to listen to the rock concert given by the American Michael Jackson in front of the Reichstag in West Berlin. The GDR authorities had put an enormous number of plainclothes security officers on duty. [passage omitted]

Egon Krenz Meets Visiting FRG Artists Group

LD1906124388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1131 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin—Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, had a cordial meeting Sunday with a delegation of the FRG "Artists in Action" group. The group is currently visiting the GDR at the invitation of the FDJ's "Festival of the Political Song" office. The delegation members had helped to stage rock concerts as part of the "Berlin Youth's Peace Week".

Those attending the meeting agreed that there was no sensible alternative to a policy aimed at disarmament and detente. Safeguarding peace for those alive today and those still to be born was the most urgent of all mankind's concerns. To reach solutions in this respect, step-by-step, called for joint efforts of all peace forces and for an intensive dialogue with all those interested in security and cooperation.

The delegation included Reiner Braun, Dr Diether Dehm, Renan Demirkan, Katja Ebstein, Heinz-Rudolf Kunze, Klaus Lage, Hannes Wader, and Rafaela Wilde.

The representatives of the action group "Artists in Action" on Saturday visited the former concentration camp of Sachsenhausen.

Beil Discusses Trade Relations With Austria

AU1706160688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16 Jun 88 p 4

[Excerpt] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [15 June] GDR Foreign Trade Minister Dr Gerhard Beil received Dr Rudolf Streicher, minister for transport and nationalized industries of the Republic of Austria, for a talk. The partners struck a positive balance on the development of economic relations between the two countries for the first 5 months of this year. Minister Streicher particularly emphasized that the concluded agreements and measures have been strictly implemented by the GDR. Austrian companies are making equally great efforts to further increase imports from the GDR and to expand cooperation on third markets. In the course of the talk specific measures were discussed which were to be tackled on the basis of talks and negotiations between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Chancellor Vranitzky, for the further extension and strengthening of economic relations between the GDR and Austria.

In the presence of Minister Streicher, Foreign Trade Minister Beil received the Austrian economic delegation which has accompanied Chancellor Vranitzky on his visit to the GDR, for a roundtable talk. Addressing leading representatives of some 25 important Austrian companies and highly specialized medium-sized enterprises, Dr Beil reported on the state of development of the GDR national economy. On the basis of the GDR 5-year plan Beil derived approaches for cooperation between GDR foreign trade enterprises and Austrian companies for the coming years. [passage omitted]

Honecker Condolences on Death of Italy's Saragat

AU1606091688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13 Jun 88 p 4

[ND report: "Telegram of Condolences to Rome; Erich Honecker Conveys Condolences on Death of Giuseppe Saragat"]

[Text] East Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has sent the following telegram to Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, on the occasion of the death of Giuseppe Saragat, who died in Rome on Saturday [11 June] at the age of 89:

I convey my sincere condolences on the death of the former president of the Italian Republic, Senator Giuseppe Saragat.

In his person the Italian people has lost a politician who, through decades of work in leading positions, exerted a decisive influence on the history of the Italian Republic. He earned lasting recognition through his active struggle against fascism and war.

Erich Honecker,

general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

Honecker Receives Outgoing CSSR Ambassador

AU2006095588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received Pavel Sadovsky, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, for a farewell visit on Friday [17 June].

In the course of the friendly talk, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the close alliance, the fraternal friendship, and the trustful cooperation between the two fraternal parties and states. He expressed his conviction that the speedy implementation of the agreements, which were achieved during his meeting with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, this year in March, will considerably deepen cooperation.

Referring to the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones, Erich Honecker underlined the great importance and topicality of the initiative for a nuclear-free corridor that has been proposed together with the CSSR.

He thanked the ambassador for his activity in the GDR and asked him to convey cordial greetings to Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and CSSR President Gustav Husak.

Joint Cooperation Talks End in Addis Ababa

LD1506194188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1414 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Addis Ababa, 15 Jun (ADN)—The ninth session of the GDR-Ethiopian Joint Economic Commission ended today in the Ethiopian capital, Addis Ababa, with the signing of a protocol. The commission examined the state of economic cooperation between the two countries and noted a further activation of cooperation in many areas.

Industrial complexes set up with the GDR's help, such as the new Muger cement works, the Kembolcha textile combine, and the Bahir edible oil factory, were praised as visible expressions of support for the industrialization of Ethiopia and the overcoming of its underdevelopment. The meeting specified measures and working steps aimed at further deepening economic cooperation in the preparation and realization of industrial and agricultural projects.

The head of the GDR Government delegation, Wolfgang Rauchfuss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, was received by Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Ethiopia (WPE) Central Committee, for a cordial talk. He also met with members and alternate members of the WPE Central Committee Politburo.

On his departure, Wolfgang Rauchfuss was given a cordial send off at Addis Ababa airport by Tesfaye Dinka, alternate member of the WPE Central Committee Politburo and deputy prime minister of Ethiopia.

People's Chamber Convenes for 30 Jun Session

LD1606152788 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 16 Jun (ADN)—The GDR People's Chamber Presidium today convened the sixth meeting of the People's Chamber for 30 June 1988 in Berlin.

The proposed agenda was confirmed at the meeting chaired by Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo. On the agenda at the supreme representative body of the people is the budget account for the year 1987. The document reveals the revenue and expenditure of the state budget in the previous year during the further realization of the unity of economic and social policies.

In addition, the meeting will deal with an announcement from factions of the People's Chamber on the agreement between the GDR, the USSR, and the CSSR on inspections in connection with the Soviet Union-United States Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles. Then the bills concerning the Treaty Between the GDR and Spain on Mutual Assistance on Law Enforcement in Civil Cases, and the Consular Treaty Between the GDR and the Republic of Ghana, will be debated.

The budget account and the bills on international treaties were referrred to consultations by the appropriate committees.

The Presidium confirmed the work plan of the People's Chamber for the second half of 1988.

CC Statement on Semiconductor Works' Report

AU0806115188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Jun 88 pp 3, 4

[Statement by the SED Central Committee Secretariat in response to a report by the basic organization of the VEB Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt (Oder) on experiences in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress: "Statement by the SED Central Committee Secretariat on the Report by the Basic Organization of the VEB Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt (Oder)"]

[Text] Under the leadership of the enterprise party organization, the working people at the VEB Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt (Oder) are accomplishing outstanding achievements in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress.

As a result of the comprehensive evaluation of Comrade Erich Honecker's speech to the first secretaries of the kreise leaderships, various exemplary initiatives aimed at achieving a higher increase in performance and efficiency are being developed in the party and work collectives.

Proportionally fulfilled plans and the pledges to overfulfill them that have been adopted by the militant program, and additional personal tasks in socialist competition that have been assumed, are proof of the strongly developed commitment of the over 8,000 workers, employees, and members of the intelligentsia, including the 500 Polish workers, to making a sizable contribution to safeguarding peace and strengthening socialism under the slogan "My workplace—my battle station for peace!"

Great Responsibility as Subcontractors for Microelectronic Components [subhead]

The comrades in the basic organizations are aware of their great responsibility in implementing the far-reaching party resolutions aimed at the accelerated application of microelectronics and, together with the working people, they are making increased efforts to reliably ensure the supply of the most modern bipolar and selected unipolar integrated circuits, as well as transistors, to the GDR's national economy.

By steadily increasing the level of life within the party, the fighting strength of the basic organization of the VEB Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt (Oder) has further increased, and the uniform and concerted actions of the 1,038 members and candidate members in realizing the party resolutions have further developed. Through a variety of forms and methods of political work among the masses, the party collectives ensure that, in an open and future-oriented atmosphere, the trusting relationship with the working people is steadily deepening and that their wealth of ideas, their skills, and talents can fully develop in implementing the main task of the unity of economic and social policy.

Concerning the implementation of the tasks outlined by Comrade Erich Honecker in his speech to the first secretaries of the kreise leaderships, the SED Central Committee Secretariat directs the attention of the basic organization of the VEB Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt (Oder) to the following tasks:

1. The further enhancement of the SED's leading role and an increase in the basic organizations' fighting strength is primarily determined by the increasing responsibility that it assumes for developing the VEB Semiconductor Works into an important subcontractor for microelectronic components, on which depends the acceleration of the speed and quality of the development and application of microelectronics in the GDR, and its standing in the international market.

The quality of party work can be judged by the way in which, as a result of the basic organizations' political leadership, all resources can be tapped to increase the national income, the way in which the enterprise fulfills its plan, particularly the state plan positions and export tasks, through the active work of all members and candidate members, and the way in which it fully meets its obligations as a subcontractor.

A creative militant atmosphere is to be established at all times in order to ensure top-level scientific-technological performances. In this connection, it is important to develop a high degree of awareness, ideological steadfastness, and revolutionary fervor.

Intraparty Democracy Promotes Uniform Actions [subhead]

The further improvement of intraparty life, particularly the development of intraparty democracy on the basis of democratic centralism, is the most important condition for uniform actions by all comrades and for their work in close alliance with the masses. The basic organization's leadership, by assisting the leaderships of the departmental party organizations even more constructively in shaping the specific aspects of party work in the respective collectives on the basis of the party's overall policy, assures that all comrades are equipped with the necessary tools to vigorously explain and implement the party's policy on topical issues of the development of the enterprise and the region, and to answer questions that arise in a concrete manner.

In this spirit, the party group organizations, the propagandists and agitators, the functionaries of mass organizations, and state managers are to be enabled to fully meet their personal responsibility in realizing the party resolutions.

In accordance with the tasks set by the Central Committee election guidelines, a broad discussion on the 1989 draft plan is to be ensured by the party leadership, the results that have been achieved are to be evaluated in the accountability election meetings from the viewpoint of tapping all reserves, and conclusions are to be drawn for the further increase of performance and efficiency.

The steady improvement of monthly members' meetings in all departmental party organizations is the decisive precondition for development of the basic organizations' fighting strength. The comrades are to be better familiarized with the contents of the party resolutions, and the discussion about ways and methods of how to implement them is to be linked even more closely with the discussion about the members' and candidate members' personal tasks. Particularly in such decisive areas as research and development, manufacturing slice processing [Fertigung-Scheibenprozess], circuit assembly, and industrial metrology, the quality of the microelectronic components and their full operativeness at the place of installation is decisively determined by the quality of the members' meetings and their influence on the work collectives.

Democracy within the party is to be further increased through the submission of regular accountability reports by the leaderships of the departmental organizations to the members' meetings on their activities, on the activities of the members and candidate members in implementing the Central Committee resolutions, and in fulfilling the pledges adopted by the militant programs.

By fulfilling the duties stipulated in the statute, possibilities have to created for the comrades to make use of their rights during party events, and all members and candidate members are to be involved in the discussions about party affairs. Each party organization must increase its efforts so that the comrades' views, their experiences, and their proposals contribute to an even greater extent to stimulating the basic organizations' work.

Such individual work is to be developed primarily with the comrades in the party groups, so that they are able to carry out exemplary political and professional work in their collectives and residential areas. Regular discussions with the members and candidate members are to be used more purposefully to improve the efficiency; to increase the comrades' activity; and to draft, assign, and control party tasks. These personal talks are also a basis for improving the analysis of the fighting strength of basic organizations in preparing the party elections.

The leadership of the basic organization should improve its work with the party aktivs "100-Millimeter-Technology" and "Investment Project Assembly Works," in the commissions, and in temporary working groups, as important forms of broad involvement of members and candidate members in voluntary party work, and should ensure that the contents of the discussions are imparted to every party group and that the required activities to implement the party resolutions are initiated.

Focal Point: Daily Fulfillment of Plan Tasks [subhead]

The cadre program of the enterprise party organization is to be improved in a way that is in keeping with the future development of the enterprise and the resulting requirements for the cadres.

The strengthening of the party's influence, particularly in areas such as research and development, measuring technology, and machine building, is to be ensured by winning over the best working people as candidates of the SED.

2. The daily comprehensive fulfillment, according to schedule and with the required quality, of the challenging plan tasks and of all contractual obligations, is to be more strongly emphasized in the political guidance of economic processes and of socialist competition.

On the basis of long years of experience in ensuring steady plan fulfillment, in socialist competition the initiatives of the working people are to be directed in an even more result-oriented manner toward further tapping the enterprises' performance and efficiency reserves, particularly toward increasing the yield, toward attaining high daily performances, and toward more efficient work with the available assets.

The report demonstrates how important it is for every basic organization to work out a clear fighting position for drafting higher and more challenging targets for the 1989 plan.

It is very important for the basic organization of the VEB Semiconductor Works to set itself specific and accountable tasks in preparing for the 40th anniversary of the founding of the GDR, aimed at accelerating rationalization, comprehensive application of key technologies, and production of high-quality consumer goods.

Particularly through the efficient use of the new 100-millimeter production facility, the broad application of flawless production, and the comprehensive application of the best experiences in quality circle work, the yield and level of quality of the produced microelectronic elements is to be increased in accordance with top international standards.

"Fewer People Produce More" Initiative Is Continued [subhead]

By consistently applying the principle of obtaining means by self-financing, the thinking in terms of benefit and cost is to be further developed in all working people, and prime costs are to be drastically reduced. On the basis of the requirements resulting from the high increase of labor productivity in microelectronics production, the party's influence is to be directed toward the efficient utilization of modern basic assets by expanding shift work, through purposeful preparation and application of CAD/CAM and industrial robot technology, by above-average increase of the enterprise's own production of means of rationalization, and by reducing nonproductive and idle time.

By continuing the Schwedt initiative "Fewer People Produce More," the required working people are to be won over for putting into operation the new "Assembly Works" investment project, the first stage of which is to be started up on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the GDR's founding.

By broadly involving the enterprise's trade union organization, the leadership of the basic organization and the works manager should devote even greater attention to the steady improvement of working and living conditions, and to the sensitive handling of the working people when clarifying enterprise-related and personal problems.

In close cooperation with the local state organs of the region, there must be continued efforts to improve medical care for the members of the enterprise, and to see to it that applications from working people for their own homes are given early attention.

BetterjEconomic Use of Science and Technology [subhead]

3. The party's influence and ideopolitical work is to be activated more vigorously in those colleagues upon whose activities depends the attainment of scientific-technological top performances and who contribute to keeping pace with the international speed of development in microelectronics.

The scientific potential of the VEB Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt (Oder) that includes 1,030 working people and some 500 university and technical school cadres is to be oriented toward translating the high material expenditures of the GDR's national economy into even better results, by increasing labor productivity and economical use of science and technology.

Through short development and transition periods, it is to be ensured that a broad range of highly-integrated circuits with the required quality is provided, which determine the technological level and the marketability of products from the computer, communications, automation, and consumer electronics industry.

The realization of the planned branches for the development and production of fast and more highly-integrated bipolar circuits for, among other things, computer technology, and for further development of color television sets, videorecorders and digital record players, is to be accelerated. In accordance with the enterprise's development concept for the period up to 1995, the computer-aided design center is to be expanded, a development laboratory is to be created by modifying existing production rooms, and production facilities with a higher technological level are to be constructed. Great significance is to be attributed to further development of the academy's microelectronics industrial complex and to cooperation between the Institute for Semiconductor Physics in Frankfurt (Oder) and the enterprise, which is to be expanded.

By consistently applying experiences that have been gained—such as the work of inventors' schools—through problem-related interdisciplinary cooperation, and by using various forms of moral and material incentives, the motivation of the researchers to achieve top-level scientific-technological performances is to be further promoted, and the gains from patents with high economic application are to be increased.

By quickly applying the top results in production, an annual renewal rate of at least 30 percent is to be ensured. To this end, close cooperation with the basic organization of the Institute for Semiconductor Physics of the GDR Academy of Sciences is to be strengthened, and a working atmosphere is to be created in the research and production collectives that is characterized by creativity and readiness to take risks in mastering higher tasks.

The FDJ youth research collectives and the fair of the masters of tomorrow are to be involved to an even broader extent in the solution of these challenging tasks, and further initiatives are to be launched within the framework of the "FDJ Pledge 40."

4. In further fulfilling the tasks outlined by Comrade Erich Honecker in his speech to the first secretaries of the kreise leaderships, the basic organizations' ideopolitical work is to be generally developed more vigorously, and directed toward creating a greater awareness of the indivisible link between socialism and peace, and toward developing new deeds from this knowledge in order to solve the challenging political, economic, and social tasks. The successful balance sheet of the VEB Semiconductor Works in Frankfurt (Oder) should be used to an even greater extent as a visible example of the GDR's overall development, in order to develop the pride of all members of the enterprise in what they have achieved, to strengthen class-minded attitudes, and to promote optimism in the unrestricted realizability of the set tasks.

The continuous elaboration and explanation of the enterprise's contribution requires the further expansion of positive experiences in the field of economic propaganda, by comprehensively involving the enterprise section of the Chamber of Technology, the enterprise group of the Urania cultural organization, and the enterprise journal KRISTALLSPIEGEL; and the more comprehensive development of the creative participation of the working people, particularly among the innovators, triggered by the "Ideas—Solutions—Patents" initiative in the Semiconductor Works.

On the basis of continuous, differentiated analysis of the working people's mood and views on basic issues of party policy, on topical political issues, and the situation in the enterprise, the leadership of the basic organization should work out more specific tasks for party work and work among the masses, and the resolutions and information of the Central Committee as well as the publications of our mass media should be utilized more quickly for ideopolitical work under the given local conditions.

There are to be increased efforts to enable all comrades to vigorously advocate our policy everywhere and in every situation and to prevent the penetration of antisocialist views.

The leadership of the basic organizations should ensure at all times that the functionaries of the parties and mass organizations and the state managers pay specific visits to work collectives in order to explain the party's policy to the working people in a convincing manner in trusting discussions.

In accordance with the Central Committee directive, in preparing and carrying out the 1988 party elections, the members and candidate members are to be guided even more vigorously in the struggle to implement the party resolutions, and, in close cooperation with the working people, new initiatives and deeds are to be launched in the further realization of the party's policy aimed at the well-being of the people and at safeguarding peace.

Leaders' Public Appearances 26 May-8 June

AU1006141188 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 27 May to 9 June reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication in parentheses):

Politburo members Horst Dohlus and Siegfried Lorenz attended a conference on tasks and experiences in political cadre training in Mittweida on 27 May. (28-29 May, p 3)

Politburo members Joachim Herrmann and Guenter Schabowski attended the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND Press Festival in Berlin on 4 June. (6 June, p 1)

Politburo members Werner Eberlein and Werner Felfe attended a rally during a festival week in Osterburg on the weekend of 4-5 June. (6 June, p 1)

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received a delegation of the Communist Party of the Netherlands, headed by Chairman Elli Iseboud, in Berlin on 25 May. (27 May, p 1)

Erich Honecker received Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu in Berlin on 31 May. (1 June, p 1)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Albanian Ambassador Ilir Bocka for a first visit in Berlin on 2 June. (3 June, p 2)

Willi Stoph received outgoing Indonesian Ambassador M. P. Azhari Boer in Berlin on 6 June. (7 June, p 2)

Willi Stoph received CSSR Foreign Trade Minister Jan Sterba in Berlin on 6 June. (7 June, p 3)

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and chairman of the Foreign Policy Committee of the People's Chamber, chaired a session of this Committee in Berlin on 26 May. (27 May, p 2)

Hermann Axen received a delegation of the Canadian Parliament headed by Terrence Joseph Clifford, in Berlin on 30 May. (31 May, p 2)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, Politburo member and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, attended a meeting concluding the Katowice-Halle friendship week in Zawiercie, Poland, on 26 May. (27 May, p 5)

Hans-Joachim Boehme received Qin Zhongda, PRC Minister of Chemical Industry, for a talk in Berlin on 1 June. (2 June, p 4)

Hans-Joachim Boehme attended celebrations marking the 775th anniversary of the founding of Dessau, in Dessau on 5 June. (6 June, p 2)

Horst Dohlus, Politburo member and Secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a reception given by Danish Ambassador Erik Herluf Krog-Meyer, in Berlin on 3 June. (4-5 June, p 2)

Werner Felfe, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, in Berlin on 28 May. (30 May, p 3)

Werner Felfe accompanied a delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, to the "1 May" LPG in Wartenberg on 30 May. (31 May, p 6)

Werner Felfe attended a reception given by Swedish Ambassador Hernrik Liljegren on the occasion of Sweden's National Day, in Berlin on 6 June. (7 June, p 2)

GDR Foreign Minister Heinz Fischer met Horst Seefeld, vice president of the European Parliament, in Berlin on 30 May. (31 May, p 2)

Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received the representatives of 23 papers of communist and workers parties, who attended the NEUES DEUTSCHLAND press festival, in Berlin on 8 June. (7 June, p 2)

Werner Jarowinsky, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended a reception given by Italian Ambassador Alberto Indelicato on the occasion of Italy's National Day on 2 June. (3 June, p 2)

Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member and GDR defense minister, opened the central innovators exhibition of the National People's Army, the GDR border troops, and civil defense, at the "Konrad Wolf" Troop Unit in Berlin on 26 May. (27 May, p 2)

Heinz Kessler accompanied Romanian Defense Minister Milea to a comradeship-in-arms meeting in Berlin on 26 May. (27 May, p 2)

Heinz Kessler had a talk with Romanian Defense Minister Milea before the latter concluded his visit to the GDR in Berlin on 27 May. (28-29 May, p 2)

Heinz Kessler received a delegation of the DPRK People's Armed Forces headed by Colonel General Cho Myong-nok in Berlin on 30 May. (31 May, p 2)

Heinz Kessler attended the "Shield '88" military exercises in northwestern Poland on 8 June. (9 June, p 5)

Guenther Kleiber, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Stoyan Markov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Bulgarian Committee for Quality, in Berlin on 8 June. (9 June, p 2)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the National Youth and Sports Office of the Hungarian People's Republic, headed by Gabor Deak, in Berlin on 6 June. (7 June, p 2)

Egon Krenz received outgoing Indonesian Ambassador M. P. Azhari Boer for his farewell visit in Berlin on 7 June. (8 June, p 2)

Egon Krenz received a delegation of Chinese public prosecutors, headed by Wang Xiaoguang, PRC deputy procurator general, in Berlin on 8 June. (9 June, p 2)

Siegfried Lorenz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Bezirk leadership, participated in a forum on 26 May in preparation for the pioneer meeting in August in Karl-Marx-Stadt on 26 May. (27 May, p 2)

Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Central Committee Secretary Lionel Soto, in Berlin on 30 May. (31 May, p 2)

Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, met with 120 youth brigade leaders and heads of youth research collectives of the Berlin construction sector, in Berlin on 2 June. (3 June, p 4)

Guenter Schabowski attended a performance by the Singing and Dancing Ensemble of the PRC Army in Berlin on 8 June. (9 June, p 1)

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Qin Zhongda, PRC minister of chemical industry, in Berlin on 31 May. (1 June, p 3)

Gerhard Schuerer received Enrique Martinez, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission of the Republic of Cuba, in Berlin on 8 June. (9 June, p 2)

Horst Sindermann, Politburo member and president of the GDR People's Chamber, attended a meeting with Erich Honecker and Felix Pons Irazazabal, president of the Congress of Deputies of the Spanish Cortes Generales, in Berlin on 26 May. (27 May, p 1)

Horst Sindermann attended a reception given by Spanish Ambassador Alonso Alvarez de Toledo y Merry del Val, in Berlin on 26 May. (27 May, p 2)

Harry Tisch, Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Central Council, met with textile workers in the Zittau factory of the VEB Oberlausitz Textile Enterprises, on 26 May. (27 May, p 1)

Harry Tisch met with a delegation of the Swedish Trade Union Federation LO, headed by its chairman, Stig Malm, in Stockholm on 1 June. (2 June, p 2)

Harry Tisch visited the Linkoping AB Textile Enterprise in Vingaker, Sweden, on 2 June. (3 June, p 6)

Harry Tisch received a women's delegation of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK), headed by Riita Partinen, chairwoman of the SAK Equal Rights Committee, in Berlin on 8 June. (9 June, p 2)

Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, attended the 36th press festival of the LAUSITZER RUNDSCHAU in Cottbus on the weekend of 28-29 May. (30 May, p 3)

Further on Nagy Anniversary Disturbances

LD1806105688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 18 Jun 88

[From the press review]

[Text] A commemoration was held in Budapest 16 June in connection with the 30th anniversary of the death of Imre Nagy. It was held at the cemetery of the church on Heroes' Square and at the Batthyanyi Memorial Flame. The commemoration in the cemetery took place with the participation of 400 people, without disturbance of the peace. Then, at 1500, when people wanted to lay wreaths and make speeches on Heroes' Square, there was a police warning [foelszolitas] and identity check and the crowd dispersed. At 1630, they reassembled at the Batthyanyi Memorial Flame, where a police cordon surrounded the memorial. A well-known member of the opposition, breaking through this, entered into a clash [oesszetuezesbe keruelt] with one of the police. Fifteen people were escorted to the police station from here.

In a few sentences, perhaps, this is how one can sum up the article: "What Happened in Budapest's Inner City on Thursday Afternoon", which appeared in MAGYAR HIRLAP in explanation of a police statement. According to a statement given to the author by an authorized person, the anniversary of Imre Nagy's death was used by a group of the opposition as a pretext to try and mobilize certain masses against the present political system.

Official Cited

LD1806182288 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 18 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 18 (MTI)—As reported, on Thursday some 350-400 people made an attempt to start an anti-system demonstration in Budapest. The Saturday 'MAGYAR HIRLAP' carries details of the event from a not named competent official. Among others the official said:

'Already as soon as last year showed up forces that tried to exert pressure on the politics on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the death of Imre Nagy. Among others they demanded the reassessment of the events of 1956, special pensions, rehabilitation of the participants, and the erection of monuments throughout the country. Apart from the political assessment, the demands were also economically impossible to satisfy. On this pretext an opposition group tried to mobilize certain masses against the present political system.' (...)

'About one and a half months ago we learned that the above mentioned circles are handing out leaflets and by June 16 they are organizing an Imre Nagy commemoration in a cemetary, a church, on the Heroes' Square and at the Battyany Memorial-Lucerna. As soon as we got informaton on the preparations we contacted the organizers and told them that we will not prevent them from expressing honour for the dead. But we made it clear that under the present situation the organization of an anti-system demonstration exceeds the limits of tolerance.'

'We talked to Janos Denes, Jeno Fonay, Gyorgy Litvan, Imre Mecs, Elek Nagy and Sandor Racz. All of them said that they take notice of the warning. (...) Unfortunately, they did not even try to keep their promise.'

'In the morning with the participation of some 400 people the commemoration was held at the cemetary with no disturbance. In the afternoon an attempt was made to lay a wreath at the Heroes' Square and to deliver a speech. The police called the some 100-strong crowd to disperse and asked participants to identify themselves. Then the crowd dispersed. The demonstration at the Battyany Memorial was planned to be held at 1630 hours. With regard to the site it may be justified to ask who authorized 10-15 people to rebaptize memorial of the martyr of the 1948-49 revolution and war of independence Lajos Battyany to Imre Nagy-Battyany Lucerna, this is how the above mentioned circles referred to the memorial.'

'Later Gabor Demszky, a known opposition figure, broke through the police line and attacked a policeman who reacted in self-defence. Demszky was taken to the police-station.'

'In the aggregate 15 people were taken to the police-station. They were questioned, a record was made of what they said, and until 2200 hours of the day all of them were released.' (...)

Will there be any consequences of the event for the 15 persons taken to the police-station?

'I do not know, it is up to the lawyers. (...)'

'In the evening a small group tried to persuade the priest of the Church of Martirok Street to hold a mass. The priest, however, rejected the request referring to the balanced relations between the state and the church and he called for peace among the assembled.'

Grosz Comments on Economy, Minorities

AU1806180888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 June 88 pp 1, 5

[Andras Szigethy report: "The Domestic and International Conditions for Our Progress Already Exist—Karoly Grosz Visits Architects Association Headquarters"]

[Text] Dialogue in all areas of our life—this was the recurring theme of a visit paid by Karoly Grosz, MSZMP general secretary and chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Hungarian Architects Association Headquarters in Budapest on 14 June. Taking a seat under the portrait of Karos Kos, Grosz—who was also accompanied by Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development—suggested that they should hold informal talks with each other, not an aktiv conference.

Architects Association Chairman Bela Borvendeg greeted Grosz and recalled that the last time the association hosted such a high-level guest was 15 years ago.

Grosz reviewed the domestic situation and spoke about quite a few topical economic issues. Among other things, he said that experience has shown that the party conference met with the approval of public opinion, and confidence in the leadership has been and is improving. There is a certain amount of expectation in the public also at present, but this is different from the expectations that preceded the party conference: Public opinion then was occupied by the ways the party would begin to solve its necessary tasks; but now it deals with ways to implement them. In addition to the expectations, impatience is also discernible, and many people think and expect that the situation should change soon and the unfavorable trends be reversed.

Grosz said the following: "The task of the leadership is to respond to this confidence and these expectations. However, we should clearly see that we cannot foster illusions concerning our ability to solve all our difficulties overnight. There are quite a few tensions which have accumulated and the consequences of which are now emerging, almost bursting into our public life. In part, this is related to democratic practices which are developing more and more dynamically and, therefore, this is a natural process. However, we are also aware that the opposition is also strengthening and wants to force the leadership to answer questions whose time has not yet come."

Speaking about the economic difficulties, he said the following: "The word 'crisis' is the accurate expression to describe only our financial situation, but not our entire economy. If the present structure of the people's economy remained unchanged, it would certainly lose its capacity to survive. The reorganization of the economic structure has already begun. The system of the means required for further change and reorganization is one where incentive and compelling forces simultaneously coexist. In order to achieve this, we should employ both financial regulation and central guidance. The practice of providing subsidies for production cannot be maintained because it cannot lead to development. The reorganization of the economic structure cannot occur overnight and could even require 15-20 years. However, this does not mean that the process of reorganization lays only burdens on all social strata. There are—and will be—people who will feel the increasing burdens; at the same time, the reorganization of the Hungarian economy could also mean opportunities for advancement for many people."

Grosz said that we should establish political conditions necessary to promote economic progress and achieve change. By 1990 it will be possible, on the basis of the experiences and conclusions of the recent decades, to work out a long-term program which could accelerate and determine the further work in developing the country. An analysis of the past is indispensable for this and we have to reach back not only as far as 1968, but we must also look at 1956 and the period before it. A working committee is carrying out this thorough and scientific examination.

Grosz also said that the domestic and international conditions necessary for our economic and social progress already exist. The socialist community basically supports our views and follows our work attentively. Our stand concerning the reform process is met with approval particularly in the Soviet Union, but our Polish friends also profess rather similar principles, and endeavors of renewal have recently increased in the CSSR, too.

A strong determination is being expressed by the majority of the developed capitalist countries to cooperate with Hungary in the economic sphere and they also admit that even they have to learn how to implement this in everyday life. "We should also learn this," said Grosz. "The leadership must make use of the interest in us and exploit it for the benefit of the country. In order to achieve this, we should be much more flexible than hitherto and also face quite a few ideological and political dogmas.

"We should join the world economic system to avoid losing contact with the main trends in development. Our success in this is of vital interest for the country and could also have international repercussions, because our failure could accelerate the spread of conservative views on socialism."

The architects who participated in the talks spoke, among other things, about the protection of architectural and the architects' interests, and the fact that the present situation is not satisfactory. They complained that intellectual work is too poorly remunerated, and that their profession does not have adequate prestige. As they said, this is also valid if one considers that at the present time, when financial resources are quite limited, creativity and the creative spirit will have an increasingly greater importance. They also inquired about the government stand on the issue of the world fair to be held in cooperation with the Austrians.

Laszlo Somogyi, minister of construction and urban development, expressed the view—which was also confirmed by the premier—that the world fair could provide momentum for the entire economy, advance investments in the infrastructure which are anyway necessary, and significantly improve the situation of transportation and the telephone network. The government believes that holding the world fair will be advantageous from a national point of view and, according to its own possibilities, the government will endeavor to recruit supporters in the joint organization of the fair from the international political life.

The architects also said that while good professional workers once travelled the world to gain experience, today there are rather few such trips. Architects do not get acquainted with foreign know-how as much as necessary, either. Grosz admitted that this requirement is justified, but also pointed out that we should organically attach ourselves to the mainstream of the world economy and thus reach that natural state in which international experiences, and organizational and working styles are accepted in Hungary.

Grosz was also asked whether he, personally, agreed with the letter that the Hungarian Architects Association drafted to protest the elimination of Romanian villages.

Grosz said the following: "Our constant policy is to ensure that national minorities protect and maintain their identity. I dare not say 'develop it' because some assimilation does necessarily occur. However, one can accept the task of slowing down this process—protection is a realistic program—and we do accept it. We accept this out of our conviction in principle, not on the basis of reciprocity. This is a very important point and we will, therefore, care for the identity of the national minorities in Hungary even if the national minority identity of the Hungarians beyond our borders is not cared for.

"This is also why we are working on a national minority law which we would like to submit to the National Assembly in 1989. I also have to admit that we should do more to preserve national minority cultures and values and we do not allocate sufficient financial means for this purpose. I think that great reserves are inherent in our cooperation with the national minority federations.

"In connection with the Romanian villages, we should first of all speak about protecting culture in general, because the issue is the so-called settling of not only Hungarian, but also other national and even Romanian villages. The elimination of architectural traditions and cultural values represented by these villages would comprise an irreplaceable loss not only for Romania and the Hungarian national minority, but also for all of humanity. The territorial reorganization is naturally a domestic Romanian affair. We do not wish to, nor can we interfere in this. We are only advocating the protection of culture in general and, within this, the culture of the Hungarian national minority. One of the aims of my upcoming visit to Romania is to enable us to discuss, among other things, this issue. We can only settle our affairs and issues through political dialogue. It is in our interest to continue this political dialogue and this also is the reason for my visit to neighboring Romania.

"Recently Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu visited Budapest and protocol has it that the visit be reciprocated and the invitation accepted. I feel that we are living at a time when we have things to discuss with each other. Our ideas on certain issues are different, and we evaluate certain issues differently. Such a visit creates an opportunity to hold an open and sincere exchange of opinions. The invitation is addressed to the premier, and a premier's visit is due, so I feel that it is my duty to make maximal use of the opportunities inherent in this dialogue. Regarding the subject of these present talks, I would not compare them to Debrecen or to previous years. We will start from the present realities, put the still outstanding issues on our agenda, and attempt to hold an open and sincere exchange of opinions. I do not think that we should look backward; we should rather consider the future."

Grosz also said that he had come to the meeting from a session of the MSZMP Politburo. He reported that the body had discussed many issues on the agenda but that there would be no communique on the session. The Central Committee will have to decide on the kind of report to be published on Central Committee and Politburo sessions. On 23 June the Central Committee will hold its first session since the party conference, and the subject on the agenda is precisely the publicity of its talks. After this Central Committee session we will develop and adopt a different practice, said Grosz.

[Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian on 15 June on pages 1,3 carries a 1,500-word report by Andras Banki and Ferenc L. Gazso entitled: "Karoly Grosz Visits the Architects Association Headquarters—Development Depends on Our Mobilizing Intellectual Resources." This report is similar to the item above, except for the following passage in which Grosz states his agreement with the architects' appeal, which is not reported in NEPSZABADSAG:

As is known, the Architects Association published last week an appeal against the forcible elimination of the Romanian villages.

When asked about the subject, Grosz said the following: "I agree with this appeal. However, one should see that this action is not primarily directed against the Hungarian national minority because this action also has serious effects on other national minorities. We perceive the issue as follows: When I announced on 12 June that I will visit Romania, I noticed that this disturbed several people. I would like to state that I believe in talks, and I am convinced that talks comprise the one and only way to solve the still outstanding and disputed issues concerning Romania. I would like to present our position clearly, and we will adhere to it. And we will carry out this kind of diplomacy under the widest publicity possible. We consider the national minority issue an issue of principle. We will never make our national minority policy dependent on the conditions in other countries of fostering the Hungarian ethnic awareness of the Hungarian national minority."]

Hamori Departs for Moscow Friendship Festival

AU1906141888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun 88 p 1

[MTI report: "Soviet-Hungarian Youth Friendship Festival Starts Today—Csaba Hamori Leads 410-Member Delegation"]

[Text] MSZMP Politburo member Csaba Hamori, first secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, and head of the Hungarian delegation to the Soviet-Hungarian Youth Friendship Festival, left for Moscow on 15 June. Csaba Hamori will pay a short visit to Moscow prior to leaving for the opening of the festival to be held in Vilnius on 16 June.

The special train taking the Hungarian delegation to Vilnius left Budapest on 15 June. Some 410 Hungarian young people representing all the strata of the Hungarian youth will participate in the 5-day festival which is the fifth such event. At the festival, the participants will exchange opinions on various issues in political and professional forums, will visit other cities in the Lithuanian SSR, and learn about the lives of young families. In the framework of traditional festival programs, there will be cultural and sports events, as well as youth meetings.

Soviet Military Official Lushev Arrives 20 Jun

LD2006123188 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 20 (MTI)—A Soviet military delegation headed by Army General Petr Lushev, first deputy of the minister of defence, arrived in Hungary on an official friendship visit on Monday. Petr Lushev is to get acquainted with Hungary's land, anti-aircraft defence and air forces, visit military training institutes, see a tactical manoeuvre, and hold talks with Lieutenant General Lajos Morocz [rank as received], state secretary of defence.

Szuros Leaves To Attend Conference in Berlin

LD1906190388 Budapest MTI in English 1511 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 19 (MTI)—Headed by Matyas Szuros, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and president of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Hungarian parliament, a delegation left for Berlin on Sunday to attend the International Meeting for Nuclear Weapon-Free Zones' conference. Present at the Ferihegy Airport send off was Karl-Heinz Lugenheim, ambassador of the GDR to Hungary.

Artists, Lawyers Protest Romanian Plan

AU1906140488 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jun 88 p 5

[Text] Several associations in Hungary have raised their voice in defense of universal culture, human rights, and the identity of national minorities in Romania, and against the elimination of villages in Romania.

The Presidium of the Association of Hungarian Musicians decided to propose that the Presidential Council take firm measures in the United Nations against settlement policy decisions that affect the national minorities living in Romania.

The Hungarian Musical Council has appealed to the International Musical Council to lodge a similar protest at the highest forums of UNESCO.

The Presidium of the Hungarian Writers' Association also considers it necessary to take an international stand against the intentions of the Romanian Government.

Joining the position taken by the architects and the writers, the Institute of Literary Sciences of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has appealed to the representatives of the domestic and international scientific and literary life and institutions to do their utmost for the withdrawal of these measures.

In its declaration and appeal sent to the world's lawyers' associations, the Association of Hungarian Jurists called the forced reorganization of the settlement structure in Romania a severe violation of human rights, and called for international protests against this policy.

Sejm Conducts Official Business, Hears Speakers

New Constitutional Entry Approved

LD1606214988 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The first and very fruitful day of Sejm deliberations has ended and a new entry [zapis] on communal property has been introduced into the Constitution. [passage omitted]

In accordance with Sejm regulations, voting on constitutional changes takes place only by the raising of hands, without the use of vote counting equipment. Three hundred and eighteen deputies voted for, no one voted against, and no one abstained. The proposal for a second change in the constitution regarding immunity for people's councillors was rejected. The extraordinary commission, in the name of which Deputy Wladyslaw Jonkisz spoke, did not acknowledge the purposefulness of providing legal and criminal immunity for the almost 109,000 people who will sit on the new people's councils. [passage omitted] The Sejm introduced proposed changes in the law on the People's Councils system and territorial self-management, with seven abstaining. [passage omitted]

Thus the indispensible conditions were introduced, the fact which was also stressed by the party Central Committee's Seventh Plenum resolution on effective activity, intelligent management, and real self-management. Never before in People's Poland has such an opportunity opened up for councillors and self-management activists. [passage omitted]

New Law on People's Councils

LD1906162988 Warsaw PAP in English 1451 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—Following are major amendments to the principles of operation of people's councils as passed by the Sejm June 16 this year:

—Along with state, co-operative and private form of ownership, a fourth type, communal property, has been established and provided for in the Constitution. Communal property is owned by local self-government and administrated by people's councils.

—People's councils attain a legal entity status allowing them full autonomy when undertaking various economic initiatives, such as, for example, entering stock companies or co-operatives.

—People's councils can draw credit with banks to fulfil tasks of any kind.

—A 5-to-10-per-cent share in income tax from central enterprises will become a new source of council's revenue.

—Basic-level people's councils revenue includes the tax on remuneration to the extent of 85 per cent of thus obtained revenue.

—Income tax payments from enterprises or their branches are made into the budget of the basic-level people's council in whose territory a given enterprise operates.

—During his tenure and within a year afterwards, a people's councillor may not be dismissed from work without prior consent from the presidium of respective people's council.

—Voivode, who represents voivodship administration authorities, is elected and recalled, in secret ballot, by respective voivodship people's council, while town and commune presidents, who represent town and commune administration authorities, are elected and recalled by respective basic-level people's councils.

—The council's acceptance of a report of local bodies of state administration on plan and budget fulfilment as well as granting vote if confidence are subject to two separate decisions by the council: First, the council adopts a resolution on acceptance of the reports, and only then does it grant, in secret ballot, a vote of confidence to voivode or president.

—Basic-level people's councils are held responsible for maintenance of health service, educational, cultural, sports, tourist and recreational facilities, with the exclusion of special-importance facilities.

Interior Minister Addresses Sejm

LD1806114088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 17 Jun 88

["Excerpts" of speech by Internal Affairs Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak at the Sejm session in Warsaw 17 June—recorded]

[Text] As far as the criminal threat is concerned, two trends appeared last year. First, a positive trend is the reduction by more than 15 percent in relation to 1986 in the number of offenses against citizens' health and life, and against public functionaries or state bodies. This type of offence has been committed most often in public places by hooligans, mainly people under the influence of alcohol. The detection rate for this type of crime has been high, exceeding 90 percent. Another, less favorable trend has appeared, however, which considerably diminishes this assessment. In comparison with 1986, we have to deal with a nearly 10 percent increase in robberies, break-in, thefts from social establishments and private individuals, and also by theft of private property.

At the same time, the number of the most severe offenses has been growing speedily, causing great losses for individuals. This kind of offenses is committed most often by well-prepared professionals. These negative trends, among other things, are the consequence of the unsettling of the social foundations at the begining of 1980's, and of the general decline in discipline. These consequences may be felt for a long time to come.

Although we had endeavored to retrain the factors promoting the development of crime against property, I must admit that we still have to deal with the pehomenon on a small, but still growing, scale. True, over the past 3 years, we have managed to maintain a relatively high detection rate, from about 56 percent in cases of theft and burglary, to nearly 78 percent in robberies, which is higher than in other states, even in those where the efficiency of law and order services has been assessed highly. Nevertheless, it is a fact that, among other things, existing economic difficulties make the task of protecting property more and more difficult. We are not satisfied with the results of combating economic crime. We note an increasing number of offenses of the appropriation of considerably valuable social property, mismanagement, currency violations, smuggling, and treasury offenses.

A serious problem is the criminal appropriation of public property, corruption, and bribery by some public functionaries. An unbalanced market and shortages of some goods create the phenomenon of speculation, by which many people make large fortunes with no work contribution. This upsets honest people, who live from the toil of their hands.

Also, there is insufficient protection of social property in work enterprises against so-called worker thefts, which repeatedly occur on a mass scale. Directly in connection with common crime, there is a scale of pathological phenomena. Considering this dependence, we are aiming to reduce them by cooperationg with numerous state bodies and social organizations.

These efforts have led to some beneficial transformations, but they are not yet at a turning point. In the case of alcoholism and drunkenness, thanks to good cooperation with the social anti-alcoholic committee and active support by the representatives of the church, this year for the first time since the lifting of rationed sales of alcohol, there was a drop in alcohol consumption. We now can speak of a certain reduction in the direct threat to public order by this phenomenon.

Persons under the influence of alcohol last year committed more than 9 percent fewer offenses than in 1986. The number of public order violations has been reduced. Increased repressions, supported by the law on particular penal responsibility of 10 May 1985 and by preventive action, caused a considerable drop in illicit distilling by nearly 70 percent, and in the speculative alcohol trade by about 60 percent in 1985-87. Nevertheless, the excessive consumption of alcohol remains the fundamental reason for committing the majority of dangerous offenses. Last year, 76 percent of assaults, more than 80 percent of rapes, and almost 90 percent of robberies were committed under the influence of alcohol. A total figure of 68,000 criminals who committed offences while drunk has been ascertained.

In 1987, there were 152,000 cases of drunken driving. These cases were referred to misdeameanour courts for punishment. This is an enormous number and it is worth remarking that not all drunken drivers are stopped by the militia. Last year, drunken drivers caused 7,699 roads accidents, in which 1,435 people were killed and 8,231 people injured.

Drunkenness in the workplace remains a problem. In 1987, industrial guards uncovered more than 59,000 people who were drunk at their workplace or who tried to enter its premises in this state or to bring alcohol in with them. This does not mean that all cases were uncovered.

The demoralization of young people remains a problem. The militia became interested last year in more than 105,000 juveniles who were (?socially) maladjusted. The number of those who came into conflict with the penal code exceeded 35,000. The upbringing and prevention campaign is particularly in need of attractive forms to be made available to those underage and young people by the numerous public, cultural, tourist, and sports organizations, on which billions of zlotys are spent from the state budget.

It is with greater optimism that I can speak today of the results of the campaign against drug addiction. The trends whereby this public ailment tended to develop have been arrested. This is, among other things, due to the vigorous activities of various public organizations that deal with combatting this phenomenon.

Citizen deputies, at the end of April and the beginning of May this year, we saw an escalation of incidents that influenced somewhat adversely the state of the country's internal security, the population's standard of living, as well as Poland's image in the world, and its trade, financial, and credit relations. Against the backdrop of social unrest caused by a temporary decline in the standard of living of a proportion of the population, trends toward pay reviews made themselves felt in a number of workplaces. Activists from illegal groups decided to make political capital out of the feelings of some of the workforces, feelings that were taking a turn for the worse by having recourse to the pay-strike blackmail, thus aiming an calling for large-scale public unrest. In all, at the end of April and the beginning of May this year, we registered in our country eight strike incidents and several conflict situations affecting small proportions of workforces in workplaces.

Attempts to provoke more serious disturbances and to bring production processes partially or totally to a standstill succeeded only in two industrial centers: in the

Nowa Huta Metallurgical Combine and in the Gdansk shipyard. The authorities did not lack the patience and resolve to solve the conflicts.

We used all possible means of persuasion. I want to address words of acknowledgement at this point to the leadership of the Roman Catholic Church, whose leading representatives undertook socially important mediation efforts. A positive role was also played by a member of the Social Consulative Council, Polish Lawyer Nestor. On the other hand, the attitude of several priests during the strike at Nowa Huta and the Gdansk Shipyard gives us food for thought. The phase of internal tensions at the turn of April and May confirmed yet again that the state leadership is consistently guided by the principle that political problems should be resolved first and foremost by political means; and economic problems by economic means.

The possibility of applying other solutions comes into play only in extreme cases, when state security or the functioning of its economy is under direct threat. The April-May incidents and also the course of some earlier signs of dissatisfaction in various milieux show that many conflicts could have been avoided or their edge blunted, if the managements of particular plants, branches of industry or colleges had been closer to people, their concerns and their doubts.

Down-to-earth explanatory conversations are held too seldom. Serious discussions with workers or students are not undertaken at once about the problems which are arising; and if they are, they are often far from a dialogue of partners. Life shows that there are no difficult questions: There can only be difficult answers. We must learn to give these difficult answers honestly and with respect for the other wide, taking into consideration the particular characteristics of a given milieu, especially young people.

Citizen deputies! The main factor ensuring the proper implementation of the tasks entrusted to the Ministry of Internal Affairs is the high ideological, moral and professional standard of the decisive majority of security service and civic militia officers.

They have appropriate general and specialist qualifications, they are characterized by devotion and discipline. Their involvement in social work and for the national economy is well known. At the same time we are aware that our cadres do not live in isolation from the community; personnel are affected by the same concerns and troubles, and they have the same problems. On top of that, as a result of constant contact with all sorts of crimes and offenses, with people who violate the law and ethical norms, they are exposed to negative, demoralizing influences. Hence, we have been constantly improving the principles of outside assessments and the elimination from the ministry of persons who surrender to pressure and of personnel who are casual and undisciplined and who violate the law and ethics.

In 1987 675 personnel were expelled from the ranks of civic militia and security services. At our initiative prosecutor's offices initiated preparatory procedures against 484 who committed offenses. Over 1,300 cases submitted by collectives and immediate superiors, were examined by the courts of honor.

Here I would like to stress that the disciplinary dismissal of an officer creates considerable distress for him. First of all the amount of pension, if he is entitled to it, is reduced to 50 percent and his allowance is reduced to 50 percent. Efforts are being made in the ministry to raise the level of service and discipline, and are bringing results. However, we attentively follow public opinion, and we quickly react to remarks and views of citizens, particularly those expressed in complaints addressed to us.

Sadowski Views Economic Activity

LD1706210788 Warsaw PAP in English
1743 GMT 17 Jun 88

["Sadowski's Sejm Address (Abridged)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 17—The drafts of the three laws on starting economic activity, bonds and on economic activity with the share of foreign subjects together with draft amendments to the commercial code were presented to the Sejm by Vice-Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski today.

The drafts differ from one another by their range, refer to different categories of economic subjects and different spheres of economic activity. All of them are to serve to boost economic activity in Poland, to create further facilitations and incentives to invest in the economy and to develop production and to increase market supplies of goods and services.

The drafts are of fundamental significance for further course of the process of reforming the economy.

Creating the principle of economic freedom and equal rights for different sectors of ownership, the law on starting economic activity is an important opening for the development of both collective and individual enterprises. The law lays down particularly beneficial foundations for unrestricted development of various forms of small-scale industry and handicraft. Next, the law on bonds brings the nuclei of a securities market to our economic system. The market can be effectively used for a more rational distribution of resources.

The draft law on economic activity with the participation of foreign subjects aims to create more attractive than so far conditions to attract foreign capital to our economy. Draft amendments to the commercial code are linked to this draft.

Presenting the draft law on starting economic activity, one should point to its main assumptions. They intend to depart from the hitherto functioning system of universally requiring licences for all economic activity.

There is a plan to replace the system of licencing with an obligation to report the starting of this activity to a registering organ.

The draft law proposes to end differentiating economic subjects according to the criterion of the forms of ownership of means of production. Thus, the sector economy consolidated by the tradition of about 40 years is being given up.

The draft law is based on the principle of the fully voluntary character of association of all economic subjects.

Ensuring unlimited possibility to start activity, the draft defines some clearly listed areas where the starting of economic activity requires obtaining agreement from an organ of the state administration.

The list of these areas includes these branches whose production can directly influence the health of citizens and these that concern means of transport and communications, ventures linked to power industry, the industry working for Poland's defensive system, whole-sale trade, foreign trade, publishing activity and these several branches of production in which the state monopoly was maintained, that is, alcoholic and tobacco products, yeasts and sugar.

In case of the emergence of any doubts, it is the duty of an administrative organ to establish the actual facts. Economic units have the right to appeal against decisions refusing an entry in the register and the right to appeal against final decisions to the main administrative court.

The draft law envisages also the possibility to conduct economic activity without the duty to report to the register. This applies to casual earning occupations carried out in the circle of a family, neighbourhood or one's own household.

It was agreed that economic subjects who are natural persons or companies formed by these persons may employ up to 50 employees on one shift, not counting family members and persons learning trade. It is a high limit.

Economic units who are natural persons may establish stock-companies with a state share, and then they are not bound by any employment limits.

For two years now issue of bonds by state enterprises has been allowed in our economic system. Only socialized economic units may buy them.

The draft law envisages that bonds can be issued with no special permit by economic subjects which are legal persons, including associations entitled to engaged in economic operation and foundations. Bonds can be also bought by natural persons.

The draft law on economic activity with foreign share proposes a uniform regulation. The new law would be the sole legal basis for engagement in this activity by foreign investors. An opportunity was provided for foreign persons operating an enterprise under the 1982 law to adapt to new conditions by inclusion of the enterprise they operate, or of a part of it, into the opening capital of a stock company operating under the new rules.

Guided by hitherto experience in the functioning of foreign small-scale production, the draft uniform law envisages that economic activity with particpation of foreign subjects should be introduced in the form of a limited liability company or a joint stock company. In order to render the legal constitution of a company more flexible, it is proposed to introduce into Polish legislation the concept of one-member limited liability company which enjoys great popularity in the praxis of economic life in many countries.

An important element of the draft regulation is the establishment of a single decision-making centre by appointing the governmental plenipotentiary for foreign investments. According to the draft, the plenipotentiary is entrusted with designing assumptions and with implementation of the state's policy towards foreign capital cooperation. An executive body of the plenipotentiary is to be an agency for foreign investments, founded as an autonomous budgetary unit within the Ministry for Foreign Economic Relations.

Recall of Official Not Approved

LD1706223288 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] [Sejm speaker] Roman Malinowski informed the deputies that the Sejm Presidium, after consulting the council of wisemen, had submitted a motion concerning the recall of Tadeusz Hupalowski as Supreme Control Chamber [NIK] chairman in connection with a proposal for his transfer to another state post, and proposed appointing Wlodzimierz Molrzyszczak to that post.

[Begin Malinowski recording] [video shows electronic screen showing the number of votes] Who is for the adoption of a resolution concerning the dismissal of citizen Tadeusz Hupalowski as NIK chairman? Please raise your hands. One hundred forty-seven. No, 148. Who is against? Ninety-four. Who has abstained? Sixty-eight. This makes 310. That means 148 is a simple majority but not an absolute majority.

In connection with the above, I state that the Sejm has rejected the motion to recall Tadeusz Hupalowski as NIK chairman. According to the Sejm decision, Chairman Tadeusz Hupalowski will remain NIK chairman. [applause] [end recording]

Sejm New Deputy Speakers Named

LD1706230688 Warsaw PAP in English
2042 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 17—The Sejm (parliament) has new deputy speakers: Elzbieta Gacek and Tadeusz Porebski. They were elected by the Sejm on Friday, June 17, replacing Jadwiga Biedrzycka who resigned due to health reasons and Mieczyslaw Rakowski, a PUWP CC Political Bureau member who was also elected CC secretary by the recent CC plenum. Tadeusz Porebski was also appointed by the parliament chairman of the socio-economic council attached to the Sejm.

Other changes made by parliament today include the appointment of Tadeusz Olechowski minister of foreign affairs (the hitherto minister, member of the PUWP CC Political Bureau Marian Orzechowski was elected by the last CC plenum also CC secretary).

The Sejm did not accept the proposal of recalling president of the NIK supreme Board of Inspection Tadeusz Hupalowski from his post.

The first point of the agenda on Friday was a government report on the state of order and public order and the enactment of laws on social ills presented by Interior Minister Czeslaw Kiszczak.

Referring to the address of the minister, Deputy Speaker Marek Wieczorek, who chaired the debates regarding this point, stated that the Sejm approved the report of the interior minister.

At the same time he held that the state of security and order, despite an improvement in many fields, still does not correspond to the expectations. To his thinking, the implementation of economic reform creates conditions for the curtailment of many social ills.

Wieczorek positively assessed the growing activity of many social organizations and respective people who undertake various initiatives aimed at preventing alcoholism and drug abuse.

Vice Premier Zdzislaw Sadowski described the draft law on undertaking economic activities as one of the most important steps in the whole hitherto reform. The parliament reviewed this law along with three other drafts of economic laws in the first reading, directing them to Sejm committees to be examined at greater length.

During the debates, the deputies welcomed the announced legal recognition of economic freedom. The deputies paid much attention to the draft law on joint ventures.

This July soldiers from all kinds of Armed Forces will take the new military oath which comes into force under the law passed by the Sejm today.

The new oath is the result of a comprehensive analysis of Polish military oaths from various historical epochs. The following universal values were derived from them: patriotism, duty toward one's country, honour, respect for law and devotion to supreme causes.

The entry obligating the soldiers to stand guard to peace as brothers in arms with the allied armies, is in tandem with this. The new oath foregoes the formulations of the hitherto oath which became outdated or did not correspond to contemporary views and needs.

The next legal act reviewed by the Sejm today was long awaited by the trade unionists. At issue is the amendment to the law on creating plant systems of remuneration. This amendment signifies a change in rules which constrained the wage independence of enterprises or hampered the introduction of plant wage agreements.

The last law passed by the Sejm today introduced changes to some regulations of the Penal Code and the law on petty offences.

Voting Opens in People's Council Elections

LD1906095688 Warsaw PAP in English
0450 GMT 19 May 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—22,025 voting stations were opened across Poland at 6 a.m. today. Elections to people's councils are under way.

They are being held under an amended, democratized electoral law which ensured the broad, social character of the process of forwarding candidates for councillors and endowed the act of voting with values of an authentic choice between the people running against each other for seats in the councils.

An overall 254 thousand candidates are running for 108,846 seats in people's councils across Poland. The Poles are electing councils which under the new legal regulations will hold real power based on strong, factual economic and financial foundations.

In the new term the people's councils will have municipal property at their disposal. They will gain legal status enabling them to pursue all kinds of economic activities within the second stage of economic reform. They will be bodies which will really be superior to the administration. This also determines the new quality of today's elections.

Voting Procedures Explained

LD1906100188 Warsaw PAP in English
0455 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—Elections to people's councils have been under way since 6 a.m.

Electoral commissions make sure the voting runs smoothly. 250 thousand citizens are their voluntary members. Members of district electoral commissions are on duty in voting stations. It is from them that the voters receive, after presenting an identity card, 3 voting ballots.

The cream-colored ballot with candidates running for councillors of people's councils of the basic level and the green-colored card, which carries people running for voivodship people's councils in electoral districts, are divided into mandates covering two or three candidates. The voter should leave one name uncrossed within each mandate. Only such a vote will be taken into account when the returns are counted.

There is no obligation to cross out names in the white ballot, covering the voivodship list. The candidates whose names the voters leave uncrossed gain votes.

Members of the commissions explain, if need be, all doubts associated with the procedure of voting. One can also get acquainted with the basic information about the candidates running for councillors from announcements posted in the polling stations. This will make voting easier.

Messner, Others on Elections

LD2006051888 Warsaw PAP in English
2129 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw, June 19—In a statement for the main TV news bulletin tonight, Premier Zbigniew Messner said after casting his ballot along with his wife in Warsaw's old town district:

Today's elections are of special importance, first because they are being held for the first time under a different electoral law and thus give the residents of a given region or district the possibility of bearing greater impact on the choice of candidates. Second, against the backdrop of the laws which we amended (I am speaking about the law on local self-government and the law on elections to people's councils) as well as the things which we are doing within the economic reform, that is, equipping local bodies with control over enterprises, the independence of councils will be backed not only by the law but above all by the material sphere.

Chairman of the National Council of the PRON Partiotic Movement for National Rebirth Jan Dobraczynski stated on TV: Society has been confronted with a difficult task because the electoral technique is completely different and the tasks of the future councillors being elected today are completely different. They will call for much more energy, firmness, enterprise and initiative. I think that is why one must look at these elections as at something difficult but necessary. I think that without councillors who are able to make use of newly surfacing possibilities, our entire economy, our whole internal, national life would find itself in great trouble. That is why we expect those to be elected to have to get to work from the start, from the very first day of work. And we, as PRON, will help them.

Prof Boguslaw Jasinski told a TV reporter: I think that these elections are of notable importance for the further process of democratization, for changes in the stances of people, both those pro-reformatory ones and those who do not always want to tread in line with the needs of the country's development. It seems to me that the elections are also important in the third plane. Namely, they create human grounds for the local authorities to act more vigorously. [passage omitted]

Incidents Reported in Voting

AU1906160288 Paris AFP in English
1348 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19 (AFP)—Anti-government demonstrations erupted in Warsaw and the southern town of Nowa-Huta Sunday as Poles voted in new-style municipal elections dismissed by the opposition as a "farce".

The banned trade union Solidarity urged Poles to boycott the poll despite the fact that for the first time voters were being offered a choice between two or three candidates in each constituency.

Solidarity leader Lech Walesa said "We will go to the polls when elections are free and democratic and when the people have a real chance of being the true masters of their country."

The 254,000 candidates were selected by electoral colleges directly or indirectly linked to the government. For the first time, there was no official order of preference for candidates.

The candidates will be whittled down to 108,846 councillors to serve on 2,394 local authorities.

Sunday afternoon, several thousand people massed in the streets at Nowa-Huta near Krakow in southern Poland after mass. They chanted slogans such as "We want Lech not Wojciech"-a reference to Mr. Walesa and head of state, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, "No freedom without Solidarity" and "If you want poverty, go and vote".

Scores of people were arrested, according to Jacek Kuron, a leading opposition figure in Nowa-Huta where a strike by thousands of steelworkers paralysed the town last April.

In Warsaw, about 1,000 young people paraded through the old city after mass shouting slogans deriding the elections and the government: "The party's programme is its business, not ours" and "Power to the town councils".

Police did not intervene.

Polish officials acknowledge that the elections "have aroused only limited interest" and polling clerks at Warsaw polling stations said turnout was around 60 percent.

Government spokesman Jerzy Urban said the government would be "satisfied if the turnout is more than 50 percent".

Walesa Views 'Lack of Interest'

LD1906185488 Hamburg DPA in German
1824 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—The Polish workers' leader Lech Walesa has attributed the lack of interest by the people in his country in the local elections to the Warsaw leadership's lack of will for reform. In a statement by Walesa to Western correspondents, he says the reforms planned by the government were so small in scale that they could neither solve the country's current problems nor do justice to the people's expectations. He noted the need for true understanding in Poland, but the leadership only talks about this. [passage omitted]

Electoral Commission Notes Turnout

LD2006103888 Warsaw PAP in English
0901 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 20—Some 56 percent of those eligble to vote went to the polls on Sunday to cast their votes in elections to people's councils, according to the information released to PAP by the State Electoral Commission.

The final election returns as well as detailed data on the turnout in elections to voivodship, municipal, and district people's councils will be announced by the State Electoral Commission after documents are sent from voivodship electoral commissions.

PAP Examines Participation

LD2006091888 Warsaw PAP in English
0040 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—The elections of councillors to people's councils of all levels were held in Poland on Sunday, June 19, in 22,025 polling stations. 254,000 candidates run for 108,846 seats. According to the new electoral law, voters were to choose one out of two-three candidates (except for a voivodship list). The amended law gave the voters a possibility to more thoroughly select and consult, and next consciously elect candidates for councillors.

Wojciech Jaruzelski and his wife Barbara cast their votes at the polls in the Warsaw district of Mokotow while Zbigniew Messner and his wife Irena voted in the electoral centre in the district of Nowe Miasto. Roman Malinowski, Tadeusz Witold Mlynczak and Jan Dobraczynski also cast their votes in Warsaw, so did Zenon Komendeer, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the Pax Lay Catholics Association.

The earliest voters were employees of the enterprises which operate 24 hours. They cast their ballots between the shifts. The sulphur miners in Tarnobrzeg voted in their gala uniforms. Farmers were coming to the polls very early, just upon their opening.

PAP reporters recorded statements by people from different walks of life who stressed their hopes and expectations connected with the activity of the future people's councils, with their increased powers and possibilities to influence the practical use of achievements of Polish science. (see a separate item)

There were many young people among both the voters and those being elected, with some of them casting ballots for the first time in life. According to many young voters, the election of young councillors could mean the prospects for better financial and professional start of young people. They also believed that the issues of environmental protection would not disappear from the agenda of debates of new people's councils.

Among voters wearing uniforms there were representatives of all the formations of the Polish Armed Forces. Numbers of soldiers went to the polls in their military bases.

Priests of different churches also cast their votes, among them head of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church Metropolitan Bazyli, who voted in Warsaw.

Inhabitants of the village of Dabrowka, Tarnow Voivodship, went to the polls organized in the catechetic centre after the fire had destroyed the earlier prepared polls in the local school.

After casting his vote, Father Andrzej Krupski, a parish-priest in the Krakow Voivodship called upon the faithful at a mass to participate in the elections.

In Klejnik, Bialystok Voivodship, a candidate for councillor to the rural people's council in Czyze, priest of the Polish Autocephalous Orthodox Church and local parish-priest Aleksandr Wysoki cast his vote as early as

6:00. He competed for the mandate with graduate of the seminary, Farmer Jan Fiedoruk. Their candidatures were offered by the patriotic Movement for National Rebirth PRON.

Urban Comments on Elections, Other Issues

Significance of Elections

LD2006080888 Warsaw PAP in English 0015 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban held a press conference on Sunday for Polish and foreign newsmen to present the hitherto course of the elections to people's councils. He replied to many questions, among them, about the political significance of the elections.

Political Experiment [subhead]

Urban stressed that one-seat districts have been created for the first time ever in these elections. There are over 2 thousand such districts while in 4 thousand cases each seat is contested by politically diverse people, that is, representing various parties. This is an experiment which has been introduced in a part of the country and can bring about interesting political experience, he said.

Among the candidates forwarded at electoral meetings, who numbered about 79 thousand, about 1 thousand were people considering themselves as an opposition. Of these thousand people, about 700 made it to the elections for councillors. The possibility for the people of this political orientation to run was open.

We think that this opportunity has not been used in a broader range in these elections yet. There was not enough boldness on the part of both those who forwarded the candidates and those being forwarded. There are many reasons why these 300 people dropped out but resignation featured quite frequently among them. There were many resignations under pressure, Urban stated.

Electoral Campaign—Psychological Breakthrough [subhead]

The spokesman stated that the electoral campaign brought new forms of talks between candidates and the electorate and certain psychological breakthroughs. Thus far it was not becoming in Poland to fight for voters, for a seat, and this is a breakthrough also in this respect. The importance of the electoral campaign is big.

About a million people activley worked politically in the electoral campaign while several hundred thousand people ran for candidates. 53.5 thousand meetings took place with 2.5 million people taking part in them, while 1.731 million people took part in such meetings during the electoral campaign in 1984.

An overall 383,147 people were forwarded as candidates, that is, 70 thousand more than in 1984. Across Poland, 3.5 candidates were forwarded for each seat while the previous index totalled 2.8 candidates.

Statistically, 44.4 percent of the people forwarded for candidates were party members, of whom 40 percent were forwarded outside party structures. 36.6 percent of the candidates are non-party people, 16.1 percent are members of the United Peasants' Party, 2.9 percent are members of the Democratic Party. Of all the candidates, workers constituted 22.6 percent and peasants 32.6 percent, Urban said.

The spokesman announced that scarce unfortunate events took place during the elections. In poll number two in Siemysl, the Koszalin Voivodship, at 8:25 a.m. a mistake was found in the ballot papers. New ballot papers had to be prepared and in the meantime, till 10:30 a.m., the poll was closed. The same thing occurred in Opole. Moreover, in one of the villages in the Koszalin Voivodship as well as the Ostroleka Voivodship and the Lodz Voivodship, the ballot papers were mistaken, that is, they were sent to a wrong address from the printers'. Some voters intend to make complaints and demand that the elections be repeated in these localities.

Attempts at Disturbing Peace [subhead]

Urban stated that there was peace on election day. There was big interest in the new way of electing which requires explanations and is more difficult to carry out by electoral commissions. Many people found out how to vote and who the candidates where only in the polling stations. It seems, however, that these elections pave the way to a new era in electoral procedures, Urban said.

There were also attempts to disturb the elections. In St. Brigida's Church in Gdansk, a traditional place in this respect, about 800-1,000 people began a rally in front of the church. Of them, about 300 people formed a march but the militia did not allow it to proceed, blocking the street. 4 people were detained.

The incident in front of St. Brigida's Church lasted about half an hour. Considering how restless a place this is, one could deem the incident insignificant. Also following the mass in the church in Nowa Huta, a group of people tried to form a march. When the militia informed them that street demonstrations on election day were out of the question, they backed away and no incident took place.

In Warsaw, around midday, a group calling itself "The White Alternative" attempted to organize a demonstration and "happening" at the foot of King Sigismundus' Column. One militia officer turned up there and asked them to disperse and he was obeyed.

Anticipated Turnout [subhead]

Minister Urban announced that the UPI press agency reported that the public opinion poll held on Saturday had shown that a majority of people eligible to vote might not take part in the elections.

"I want to dismiss this," the spokesman stated, adding: "this is a wrong interpretation of the poll. The poll conducted by the Cbos Social Opinion Research Centre indicated that nearly 63 percent of people eligible to vote declared that they would surely or probably go to the polls. A poll conducted by the Obop Centre for Public Opinion Research conducted five days before the elections arrived at an index of about 60 percent."

The spokesman also recalled that in 1984, 75.95 percent people voted for voivodship lists and 74.77 percent for local lists. In the referendum the turnout totalled 67.32 percent. Basing on public opinion polling results we expect a lower turnout in the current elections. We think that the main reason for this are the bad moods owing to the economic background, the recent rent hikes and all the adverse phenomena which were mentioned at the 7th PUWP CC Plenum.

Replying to one of the questions, the spokesman stated: "The general assumption is for people of the same political orientation to run for one seat. This is the principle. But, as I have mentioned, there are 4 thousand exceptions to this rule. This has a character of a political experiment. We are also not concealing the fact that this is a certain step on the road to the development of democratization. This is an experiment from which we are drawing conclusions."

Critical voices about the electoral law were also taken note of during pre-electoral meetings. Nevertheless, it stems from today's observations that it is commonly treated as a great novelty, Urban stated, adding "We estimate that a considerable, even a large number of people partook in pre-electoral meetings. Overall, the turnout was significant and grew considerably in comparison with 1984."

By 1 P.M. today, the turnout in the elections was by 3 points lower than in the same time in 1984. Pre-electoral polls forecast a lower turnout than in the previous elections, Urban stated.

Among the motives of the low turnout, there is surely discontent at the too low a scale of political competition. But these are not common stances and opinions.

Please do not mistake what milieus describing themselves as the opposition emphasise with social moods. I do not, of course, want to neglect this criticism this way. I am only pointing to its exclusiveness, Urban said.

We are saying that these elections, the elctoral law are a certain step forward in comparison to the procedures used before. And we want to aim at introducing in the upcoming elections to the Sejm a further step ahead democratizing the procedure.

This means that we do not consider the existing law on elections to people's councils as a model or as being sufficent from the point of view of the requirements of democracy, the spokesman concluded.

Remarks on Unrest

LD1906204288 Warsaw PAP in English
1912 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—At today's press conference for Polish and foreign newsmen, the government spokesman spoke about attempts to stir unrest in Gdansk, according to the TV evening new bulletin.

Participants in a mass at St. Brigida's Church organized a rally in front of the temple. Participants in a mass at the chruch in Nowa Huta tried to organize a rally. In Krakow, demonstrators hailed stones at a militia van and on Warsaw a group calling itself the "White Alternative" attempted to manifest at the foot of King Sigismundus' column. The militia did not intervene. Persuasion sufficed, the spokesman said.

Interviewed on Reforms

AU2006102388 Sofia ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME
in Bulgarian 18 Jun 88 p 4

[Interview with Jerzy Urban, "minister and spokesman of the Polish Government," by Vasil Kinov, ZEMEDELSKO ZNAME correspondent, entitled "Time Does Not Wait," in "Jerzy Urban's office" in Warsaw—date not given]

[Excerpts] The name of Jerzy Urban is well known. There is never an empty place at the weekly press conferences, where he is "the main hero." I had the pleasure of talking to him "face to face" in his office. It was a frank [otkroven] conversation, because he does not mince words. [passage omitted]

[Kinov] Comrade Urban, who are the opponents of the economic reform?

[Urban] There are many, but most of all, they are the so-called opposition. Some of its representatives are saying that we, "the government," are incapable of carrying out the reform, which, otherwise is a positive factor. Do you understand what they are trying to achieve with this tale? However, there are people among them who would like to see Poland have more sunny days. We are prepared to talk at any time to various groups and people who would like to work for Poland's future, providing that they do not violate the constitutional rights. Until now the talks have had no success. We would like to strengthen socialism and turn it into a more powerful system, while most of the representatives of the opposition would like to weaken socialism. They are saying, for instance, that there should be no barriers to private property. At the beginning of May some of them tried again to push Poland toward chaos. However, the people did not believe them. They simply ignore reality, tell nice tales, and throw mud at everything which has been done until now. We do not want to have anything with such people.

[Kinov] Many Polish citizens are saying that the reform is being put into effect too slowly both in life and in the economy....

[Urban] If anyone in Poland imagines that everything will be fine tomorrow, the day after tomorrow, or next month and that a wave of the wand will turn everything into a beautiful picture, he is deluding himself! This is a complicated and difficult process.... As a advocate of reform and new elements in our life I can say that the pessimism that prevails among some citizens at prese most of all since the price increase, and the lack of faith in the second stage of the reform, are logical to a certain extent. If people are overoptimistic, they could experience disappointment, while if they are pessimists—they might be pleasantly surprised. I hope this happens from the bottom of my heart! The reform requires us to work everywhere in a responsible and prudent manner. Let us leave the sweet tales for the weddings....

[Kinov] Do people believe you? Western reporters often conduct a real war against you at your press conferences.

[Urban] They believe me more now. (He smiles, looks somewhere far in to the distance, and again becomes animated.) Polls in the past showed that until recently 40 percent of the adult citizens, pol have said that I speak the truth. Recent polls show that this percentage has increased. This is important, and not only for me. You do understand me.... One month ago I was in Zakopane. When I entered the hall I was greeted with stormy applause. Most of the people attending the meeting were young.... It is often amusing to work with the Western reporters, Sometimes they ask "childish" questions, occasionally they are terribly vicious, but recently they have started to change. The world is changing. Time waits for no man! [passage omitted]

Catholic Bishops Call For 'Courageous' Reform

LD2006120888 Hamburg DPA in German
1132 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw (DPA)—The bishops of the Catholic Church in Poland have called on the government for "courageous and far-sighted" reforms, demanding the people's participation in decisions and trade union pluralism. In a communique published on Monday, they stress that the lack of rights to participate in decisions was felt particularly by young workers and students, as was expressed in the latest strikes. The causes of dissatisfaction lay primarily in the "ongoing impoverishment of the people" and the "lack of belief in the efficacy of reforms." After the numerous announcements, the bishops note a lack of "energetic actions."

Improvements in the state, political, and economic apparatus could not be enough on their own. The episcopate welcomed the announced liberalization of the right to assembly. This could have a stimulating effect, if it were to guarantee "freedom of association for all, regardless of religious, ideological, or political convictions." Even far-reaching changes in this sphere could not "replace the necessity for trade union pluralism." This was one of the basic rights of the world to work, the communique from the bishops conference said. The conference was in session on Friday and Saturday in Bialystok.

The episcopate reviewed negotiations on a "lasting settlement of relations between church and state" in Poland, and the initiation of diplomatic relations between the state and the Vatican. It was being said in church circles that there would be another meeting in the autumn.

New Foreign Minister Interviewed

LD1706225188 Warsaw Television Service in Polish
1730 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] [Announcer] Marian Orzechowski has been recalled as foreign minister. The Sejm has appointed Tadeusz Olechowski the new head of Polish diplomacy.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] The new foreign minister worked previously for 20 years in foreign trade, then 20 years in the diplomatic service. Minister, what do you think was the most important thing in your career or in this new post? A change in the head of diplomacy is usually associated with changes in foreign policy. Do you envision any such changes?

[Olechowski] Above all, it will be creative, but a continuation of the stage in which I have been working under Professor Orzechowski. I think that the assessment which we can make jointly about that stage is positive. I will be trying to continue to concentrate on the basic elements, i.e. above all ensuring what the Foreign Ministry or the foreign service as a whole should guarantee: a further positive development of the country's socioeconomic process. We call this creating the external conditions to support the process of renewal, the economic reform measures in our country, national accord—all these fundamental directions of our activity.

[Correspondent] Another question, a personal one. What can you tell us about yourself and your close family? How do you spend your—probably few— free moments?

[Olechowski] If you can speak of family happiness, I am very happy with the situation I have at home, just to mention my beloved wife, charming daughter, and fantastic little grandchildren. This helps me to relax, both physically and mentally.

[Correspondent] Thank you very much. We wish you success in your new post.

[Olechowski] Many thanks. [end recording]

Messner Addresses Plenum on Economy

LD1906215088 Warsaw PAP in English 1013 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—In his speech at the seventh PUWP CC plenum, Premier Messner said: "Owing to systemic alterations in the economic policy, there is a chance to achieve a dynamics of national income higher than 19 per cent, as set as the upper limit in the five-year plan, in the years 1986-1990.

The proposed alterations also aim to boost supply of principal goods and services, especially where biggest disproportions exist between the supply and the potential to satisfy it. [single quotation mark as received]

Decree on Implementing Special Powers Granted

AU2006072188 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 8 Jun 88 p 7

[Council of Ministers Decree of 30 May 1988 on Implementing Certain Items of the Law on Special Powers Granted to the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] To accelerate the dismantling of monopolies, to develop competition, to better exploit fixed assets, and to improve economic effectiveness, the following measures are ordered in line with Article 1, Items 2, 4, and 8 and Article 5 of the law of 11 May 1988 on special powers for the Council of Ministers (THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, Issue 13, Position 98): Chapter 1. Special Conditions for Splitting, Merging, and Liquidating State Enterprises [Chapterhead] Paragraph 1.

1. The premier decrees the splitting, merging, and liquidating of a state enterprise, which will henceforth will be called "the enterprise," on his own initiative or on the motion of the enterprise bodies, the founding body, or the anti-monopoly organ.

2. The splitting and liquidation of the enterprise is the task of its founding body and merging is the task of the founding body indicated by the decree.

3. The motion mentioned in Paragraph 1 should contain economic, legal, organizational, and social reasons for splitting, merging, and liquidating the enterprise.

4. The manager of the split or merged enterprise is appointed in line with the law on state enterprises of 25 September 1981 (THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, 1987, Issue 35, Position 201).

5. Self-management bodies in the enterprise mentioned by Paragraph 4 should be appointed within the time specified by Paragraph 30, Item 2, of the Council of Ministers decree of 30 November 1981 on the implementation of the law on state enterprises (THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE, Issue 31, Position 170, 1987; Issue 37, Position 213, 1987; Issue 6, Position 51, 1988; and Issue 12, Position 95, 1988). Splitting the Enterprise [subhead] Paragraph 2.

The decree on splitting the enterprise should include:

1) The description of the enterprise to be split, or of the enterprise, a department or departments of which are taken away, or of the enterprise to which such departments are transferred,

2) The date of the split,

3) The description of enterprises to be set up as a result of the split,

3) The description of plants and other units transferred to enterprises set up as a result of the split.

Paragraph 3.

The founding body is especially obliged to:

1) Inform enterprise bodies of initiated procedures,

2) Apply for removing the enterprise from the state register on the day on which enterprises resulting from the splitting of the defunct enterprise are registered,

3) Appoint the commission responsible for listing the assets of the enterprise to be liquidated and for dividing these assets as well as liabilities among enterprises resulting from the splitting.

4) Divide other assets and liabilities on the basis of the balancesheets drawn up by the organizational units of the enterprises set up as a result of the split, on the basis of the role played by these units in the organization and performance of the enterprise to be split, on the basis of the purpose of the enterprises set up as a result of the split, and on the basis of the social conditions of work forces,

5) Issue a decree on setting up enterprises as a result of the split, assigning them the assets of the enterprise to be split. Paragraph 4.

Enterprises set up as a result of the split are jointly responsible for the liabilities of the enterprises to be liquidated.

Merging Enterprises [subhead] Paragraph 5.

The decree on merging enterprises should:

1) Identify the merged enterprises and the enterprise that is to take them over,

2) State the date of the merger,

3) Identify the founding body of the enterprise resulting from the merger. Paragraph 6.

Before the decree on the merger of the enterprise is issued, consultations should be held with the anti-monopoly organ, which should publish its views within 14 days. Paragraph 7.

As soon as the decree on the merger of enterprises is issued, the founding body informs the bodies of these enterprises of the fact. Paragraph 8.

The assets of the merged enterprises are taken over by the commissions appointed by that founding body which will become the founding body of the merged enterprises. Paragraph 9.

The state of the balance sheets of the merged enterprises on the day of the merger is the accounting basis for the takeover. Paragraph 10.

Assets and liabilities of the merged enterprises have to be handed over. Paragraph 11.

The merged enterprise is responsible for the obligations and liabilities of its component enterprises. Paragraph 12.

The manager of the merged enterprise applies for the state registration of his enterprise and for the exclusion from the state register of the old enterprises included in the merger. The Liquidation of the Enterprise [subhead] Paragraph 13.

On receiving the order to liquidate its enterprise, the founding body:

1) Informs enterprise bodies about liquidation,

2) Fixes the initial day of liquidation,

3) Appoints the liquidator, supervises liquidation procedures, and tells the liquidator what he must not do without special permission. The founding body also carries out other tasks listed in the decree. Paragraph 14.

The enterprise to be liquidated may be managed under its previous name, which should be followed by then words "under liquidation." Paragraph 15.

1. The liquidator administers the assets of the enterprise up to its liquidation.

2. The liquidator implements the rights and duties of the enterprise bodies.

3. The liquidator should do whatever is necessary to end the operation of the enterprise to be liquidated.

4. All powers of the enterprise to be liquidated are extinguished on the day on which liquidation procedures begin.

Paragraph 16.

The liquidator is especially obliged to:

1) Register the liquidation in question in the state register,

2) Inform the appropriate bank of liquidation,

3) Make a record of the state of assets on the initial day of liquidation so that actual assets and liabilities of the enterprise to be liquidated can be established,

4) Draw up a fiscal plan of liquidation (a plan for meeting the costs of the operation of the enterprise during liquidation and a plan for liquidation costs),

5) Ask creditors through a RZECZPOSPOLITA advertisement to submit their claims within a month of the advertisement,

6) Make a list of creditors' claims and determine how these claims are to be met, bearing in mind Paragraph 19, Item 1. Paragraph 17.

1. As soon as liquidation begins, the liquidator should cancel work contacts with the work force and give statutory notice.

2. The above rule applies to temporary work and special work contracts, in which cases 2-week notice is given.

3. When canceling a work contract, the liquidator may excuse the worker in question from working during notice. Such a worker is entitled to his full wages for the duration of notice.

4. To ensure that liquidation tasks are fulfilled, the liquidator may keep the work contract with the worker who is indispensable for the fulfillment of these tasks.

5. The rules prohibiting or limiting the right to cancel work contracts are not applied when canceling aforementioned contracts. Paragraph 18.

1. The liquidator realizes turnover funds, exploits fixed assets, and meets the claims of creditors in the order stipulated by Article 1025 of the Civil Code and in accordance with the conditions and plans approved by the founding body.

2. Aside from regular wages, the founding body may grant a special bonus to the liquidator for favorably realizing fixed and turnover assets. Paragraph 19.

1. On completing the liquidation, the founding body announces its decision that the enterprise has been liquidated.

2. The liquidator registers this decision with the register of enterprise. Paragraph 20.

On behalf of the state treasury, the founding body meets some claims submitted by workers of the liquidated enterprise, applying th relevant rules regulating the way in which the state treasury meets some claims submitted by workers against their enterprise after it has been liquidated.

Chapter 2. Procedures to Improve Enterprise Performance [Chapter head] Paragraph 21.

1. In the event of conditions arising as described in article 4 of the law of 29 June 1983 on improving the management of state enterprises and state enterprise bankruptcy (The Official Gazette, Issue 8, Position 46) the parent body may appoint a receivership board.

2. The provisions of the law discussed in Item 1 are applied in matters pertaining to the appointment of a receivership board. Chapter 3. Enterprise Bankruptcy Procedures [Chapter head] Paragraph 22.

In the event of an enterprise becoming insolvent, as discussed in article 26 of the law of 29 June 1983 on improving the management of the state enterprise and enterprise bankruptcy, special enterprise bankruptcy procedures are instituted, hereafter referred to as "bankruptcy procedures." Paragraph 23.

Bankruptcy procedures are amenable to the jurisdiction of the voivodship court for the area in which an enterprise's head office is located. Paragraph 24.

Once a bankruptcy submission has been received, the court has 14 days in which to decide whether to accept or to reject it. Paragraph 25.

On his appointment, the official receiver is obliged to enter a declaration of bankruptcy in the register of state enterprises and issues a notice to creditors in RZECZPOSPOLITA requesting that they lodge claims within 2 months of the announcement. Paragraph 26.

1. Once the period of time mentioned in paragraph 25 has elapsed, the official receiver has 3 days in which to lodge a request with the judge acting as bankruptcy commissioner for the institution of procedures aimed at reaching an agreement with creditors on the manner and rate of repayment.

2. Once the submission has been received, the judge acting as bankruptcy commissioner will announce a date for court proceedings concerning the conclusion of an agreement within 14 days.

3. If no agreement can be concluded with the creditors, the judge acting as bankruptcy commissioner will return the submission mentioned in Item 1 to the official receiver. Paragraph 27.

Once the submission mentioned in paragraph is returned, the official receiver will execute the sale of the entire enterprise or its individual component assets.

Paragraph 28.

1. The sale of the enterprise will take place by way of public auction.

2. Information on the conditions governing the acquisition of an enterprise and on a deadline for the submission of offers will be announced in a manner that ensures that it comes to the attention of as broad a group of interested persons as possible.

3. In the event that a large number of offers are received, the official receiver will announce a hearing for the purpose of conducting an auction. The highest offer will be accepted.

4. The right of acquisition has to be approved by the judge acting as bankruptcy commissioner.

5. The acquisition of the enterprise will be free from any liabilities with the exception of praedial easement. Paragraph 29.

The sale of an enterprise's individual assets should take place by way of auction. In the event of this happening, the regulations described in Paragraph 28 will be applied with the exception of the requirement that the right of acquisition be confirmed by the judge acting as bankruptcy commissioner. Paragraph 30.

1. The official receiver may, in cases that are socially or economically justified or in order to discharge important international obligations, exclude from the sale mentioned in Paragraphs 28 and 29 certain enterprise assets and permit them to be used by the bankrupt enterprise until the international commitments are discharged or important social and economic tasks are accomplished.

2. Once this economic activity has been completed, the assets mentioned in item 1 are subject to sale according to the terms described in Paragraph 29 and the funds obtained are to be used for the settlement of outstanding claims. Paragraph 31.

The regulations on enterprise bankruptcy are to be applied in matters that are not covered by this decree. Chapter 4. Changes in the Principles Governing the Taxation on Supernumerrary Pay Awards [Chapterhead] Paragraph 32.

1. A public sector economic unit that directly or indirectly commissions work or services from a unit that is not required to pay a tax on supernumerrary pay awards is required to pay a tax of 20 percent of the cost of the labor performed or the services provided by the party fulfilling the contract as stated in the invoice. The party issuing the imvoice is required to enter these costs separately.

2. The regulations described in Item 1 do not apply to orders for labor and services relating to:

1) cooperation conducted in the plant of the party providing services,

2) repair work to facilities

3) housing construction. Paragraph 33.

This decree comes into force on the day of its promulgation. Zbigniew Messner, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

New Passport Procedures Announced

LD1906075888 Warsaw PAP in English
0700 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 19—The Ministry of Home Affairs released information concerning easier passport procedures to come into effect on Monday, June 20.

Facilitations will be as following:

—A citizen whose passport has been deposited will receive it back immediately after submitting an abridged passport application.

—When collecting the passport it will no longer be necessary to deposit one's identity card.

—Abandoned will be the practice of stamping passport applications by work establishments. It will be enough to present one's identity card with the name of the work establishment written in it, a pupil or a student card.

—The passport can be handed over irrespective of the fact whether a citizen has received a holiday from his workplace or not.

—So far a citizen of Poland who was temporarily staying abroad could send an invitation only to his closest relatives. Now, he will be able to invite anyone, i.e. both members of his family and friends.

Agricultural Prices To Change 1 July

LD1906225088 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
1700 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Proposals for changes in procurement prices for basic agricultural products have been prepared and, in accordance with announcements, will come into force on 1 July, stated Stanislaw Zieba, minister of agriculture, forestry, and food economy. These proposals were prepared based on analyses of the growth of the cost of agricultural production and the cost of living for farming families.

The regulation of procurement prices, as Wincenty Lewandowski, secretary of state in the Ministry of Finance, recently assured, will not bring an increase in retail prices for basic food items. The growth in the cost of food production in the food processing industry will be covered by subsidies from the state budget.

OPZZ Chairman Questions Economic Reform

LD1806172088 Warsaw PAP in English
1650 GMT 18 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 18—Chairman of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz spoke in the second TV channel June 17 in a series of the "Work" TV meetings. He said inter alia:

"The trade unions, the present ones at any rate, were always far from the desire to exercise power. Assuming the formula of a federation and confederation, we deemed that entire power belongs to factory organizations. For us, support by working people is a strategy of struggle, the best anyway in every situation. At the same time, trade unions never treated their contacts with the government as being doomed in advance to conflicts. These are such contacts in which every side pursuing common goals, understands implementation programmes differently.

"Civic rights are one question and their observance is a completely different matter. I must say this as chairman of the PUWP CC Commission for Complaints and the OPZZ chairman. People are sometimes held in contempt by authorities, particularly in small centres and villages, and the trend to democratization of life is often used there for personal advantage.

"Can a programme to implement the reform be convincing if it boils down in practice to a sharp rise in prices and stepping up inflation. Therefore, there is a need for a different programme. One should decide which factories determine economic progress in Poland and give them much greater chances, including earning ones, than the remaining plants. Meanwhile, we help all factories, including weak ones, and as a result all of us live on a mediocre level, that is, not very well.

"As trade unions, we are programmatically against unemployment. However, there is a much worse thing in Poland—unemployment in employment, that is, the situation when many gifted people work only 2 or 3 hours a day.

"What next. The very concept of reforming the economy is an obvious thing for us. For the time being, however, there is a transitional period on this road and such periods usually ended in a conflict. Such a threat may exist also now if progress in reforming remains on paper, has only a conceptual character, as so far," Miodowicz said.

Lenin Steelworks Exceeds Output Quotas

LD2006043188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] In the Lenin steelworks, the plan tasks of the past day were overfulfilled for the majority of basic steelworks products, including so-called final products, highly purified and intended directly for (?valued) foreign customers. For instance, in the [word indistinct] rolling mill tasks were exceeded by 31 percent, breakdown mill tasks by 4 percent, and iron blast furnace tasks by 9 percent.

Ceausescu Disciplines Officials in Waste Scandal

AU1706203388 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1900 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee today. [passage omitted]

During the meeting, the Ministry of Interior and the General Prosecutor's Office of the Socialist Republic of Romania presented a report on the illegal conclusion of a contract with the company Chimica Liechtenstein regarding the depositing of large amounts of industrial chemical and petrochemical residue in the Free Port of Sulina.

During investigations it was noted that by abusing the special status of the Port of Sulina as a free port and by violating the provisions of Romanian laws that prohibit the introduction and depositing on Romanian territory of any kind of residue that poses a threat to the population's security and health, as far back as 1986 the port administration concluded a contract with Chimica Liechtenstein entitling the latter to deposit chemical and petrochemical residue in the Free Port of Sulina, while in 1987 the Romanian foreign trade company Chimica Bucharest also concluded a contract with the same foreign company by making use of abusive and illegal means to utilize these products in Romania.

On the basis of investigations, that foreign company concealed the nature of the deposited products and, by violating our country's laws, as well as international laws, it started depositing the chemical and petrochemical residue in the Free Port of Sulina.

During control work, measures were taken to stop the introduction and depositing of new chemical substances on Romanian territory and to cancel the illegally concluded contracts.

Considering these serious violations of our laws, measures have been taken and thus the director of the administration of the Free Port of Sulina, the director of the company Chimica Bucharest, and other cadres with responsible positions in the management of these units were relieved of their positions; they will be called to account by the judicial bodies in accordance with our country's laws.

Measures were also taken in conformity with Romanian laws and international laws to bring this foreign company to trial and to call it to account.

At the same time, it was decided to dismiss the director of the General Directorate of Customs Duties; other cadres from this sector of activity were also sanctioned for not excercising—in keeping with their tasks—control over the origin and the nature of products entering our country.

It was also decided to dismiss Comrade Constantin Stanca, minister state secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, who approved the conclusion of these contracts and disinformed the relevant authorities on the clauses and content of these contracts.

At the same time, for serious violation of the country's laws, for abusing power, and for the superficiality and lack of responsibility with which they endorsed the conclusion of these contracts, Comrade Ilie Vaduva was relieved as minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, as was Comrade Stefan Birlea as chairman of the State Planning Committee; the latter has also been relieved as candidate member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

The Political Executive Committee decided to sanction Comrades Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Stefan Andrei, deputy prime minister of the government; and Ion M. Nicolae, minister of chemical and petrochemical industry, with a vote of censure, because as far back as 1987—when they were asked to verify the situation of these contracts—they did not clarify things completely and did not take the necessary measures.

At the same time, Comrade Tudor Postelnicu, minister of interior, was warned because although he informed the government about these illegal contracts, he did not take urgent measures to eliminate the effects of these particularly serious deeds.

Comrades Neculai Ibanescu, deputy prime minister of the government, and Gheorghe Paraschiv, minister of finance, were also warned because they did not excercize appropriate control over the activity carried out by the Customs Directorate that is under the jurisdiction of this ministry.

The Political Executive Committee warned Comrade Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the government, who did not make sure that the necessary urgent measures were taken to stop the depositing of chemical residue in the Free Port of Sulina.

The Political Executive Committee asked the government and the other state bodies to ensure a new sense of responsibility in firmly applying and observing the country's laws and to firmly see to it that the interests of our people and of our country will not be prejudiced by anything or anyone under any circumstances.

The Political Executive Committee also dealt with current questions of the party and state activity.

Central Committee Plenum Postponed Over Scandal

LD1906142088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1345 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jun (TANJUG)—According to well-informed quarters in Bucharest, the plenary session of the RCP Central Committee due to be held at the end of this month, has been postponed until July. The session was originally planned to be held at the beginning of next week.

Observers in Bucharest believe that the plenum was put off at the last moment because of the sudden scandal involving the storage of dangerous waste material from abroad in the Danube port of Sulina. It is assumed that the top party leadership is discussing further measures to punish the culprits in this scandal, and even a possible change at the very top of the Romanian Government and among the ranks of Communist Party secretaries.

Other Reasons for Postponement

LD1906181188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1533 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, June 19 (TANJUG)—The plenary session of the Romanian Communist Party (RCP) Central Committee scheduled for this week has been postponed for July, as learned from well informed sources in Bucharest.

Observers in Bucharest believe the last minute postponement is due to the sudden scandal over the storage of toxic waste from abroad in Port Sulina on the Danube. Romania's highest party leadership is believed to be considering further steps for punishing the culprits in the affair, which will possibly include changes in the top government leadership and the Central Committee secretaries.

Another possible reason for the postponement of the RCP Central Committee plenum is believed to be a surprise announcement by Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party General Secretary Karoly Grosz that he would visit Romania shortly. As learned, Bucharest was not so surprised by Grosz's intention to come since he was sent an official invitation through the regular diplomatic channels, but by his statement that while in Bucharest he would discuss the problem of the Hungarian minority in Romania.

Urban Modernization, Rural Urbanization Justified

AU1706112688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0923 GMT 17 Jun 88

["Physical Planning and Modernization"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/06/1988—Romania has gone through an intense process of urbanization in recent years. As compared with 1965, for instance, the number of towns grew by 54, i.e. from 183 to 237, and the share of urban population reached 51 per cent of the total. Likewise, in villages, as a result of their increased economic might, conspicuous changes occured in the degree of administrative construction, as numerous new socio-cultural buildings were erected.

At present this process records a distinct stage, in which urban modernization goes hand in hand with rural urbanization according to precise criteria, established under the national program of territorial and localities systematization, elaborated a few years ago.

In the rural milieu, the current systematization stage is aimed at the organization of economically well-balanced localities, as powerful territorial-administrative units, apt to finance themselves. The merger of the small villages and even of the small communes, that have no development potential and possibilities, and the reduction of their number are in the focus. More specifically, of the 2,705 communes in existence 600 are planned to turn into agro-industrial centers and the remainder to merge and be updated into 1,700 larger communes. Action is being taken already for the development in the future [of] agro-industrial centers of production units in the field of small-scale industry and services, of handicraft activities, as well as of other activities meant to ensure a better capitalization both of local materials and resources and of manpower.

Responsible factors in all domains of activity currently analyze and elaborate proposals for the better organization of the economic units in existence, the setting up of new ones, the grouping and concentration of farms, of agricultural cooperatives, of state agricultural enterprises, agricultural mechanization stations, as well as the other economic units in villages, to the end of enhancing the efficiency of all activities, of harmonizing them with the requirements of the new economic and financial mechanism under implementation and, implicitly, of using the land stock to the full.

The solutions to be advanced by experts, will be analyzed in the local systematization councils by the deputies to the people's councils (the mayor's halls) and subject to public debate.

There are still small, scattered localities with no development prospects in Romania's network of communes and villages. In establishing their development projects, the experts start from the need to organize well-balanced settlements in terms of farm land area, economic potential and populace. Likewise, a better distribution of manpower is pursued for all activities in the respective territory. The seat of the commune is to be situated where the commune's most important socio-economic activities are centered. On establishing the commune seat, the following criteria are considered: number of residents, economic units, communication and transport ways and development prospects, socio-cultural facilities, historical and socio-political influence, etc. The other villages of the commune will be distributed all over its territory, while ensuring the shortening of the distances to economic units, the necessary manpower and housing stock, the rendering of value to historical and architectural monuments.

For every locality, the development projects will provide for the areas to be built on, zones meant for production and housing, civic center, streets and ways. The building pattern of the dwellings is of three-four storeys in the civic center and two storeys in the other zones of the commune, with farm plot of 200-250 sq.m.

The villages will have every facility needed for a civilized living, and the agro-industrial centers will have an agro-industrial high school each, a dispensary-hospital with 50-100 beds, vocational school for mechanics, small industry, handicraft and other activities will be developed.

Where a concentration of structures is needed, the homesteads and other structures isolated in farm areas difficult to accede to, as well as in the very small and scattered villages that have no socio-economic development prospects will be moved.

The implementation of the comprehensive program of physical planning and modernization will ensure the localities' higher level of socio-economic development, the reduction and in some domains elimination of the essential differences between town and village, an ever greater approximation will be ensured of the working, living and cultural conditions in villages and towns.

Radio Cites MTI on 16 Jun Budapest Disturbances

AU1806173988 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 18 Jun 88

[Text] The Hungarian press agency MTI announces that on the afternoon of 16 June, a group of people who had carried out intensive activity during the October 1956 events in Hungary and other elements with hostile attitudes organized a manifestation in the center of Budapest despite previous warnings from the police organs. Through antisocialist slogans, they tried to influence a group of 350-400 people they gathered. The police adopted the necessary measures in order to reestablish order.

Giosan Meets French Parliamentary Officials

AU1506192788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1922 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Paris, AGERPRES, 15/06/1988—Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, who is paying an official visit of friendship to France upon an invitation extended by the French Senate, had an interview with Alain Poher, president of the Senate. During the talk, emphasis was placed on the special importance of the summit contacts and dialogue between the two countries for the development of the Romanian-French relations of friendship and cooperation. The senate president was highly appreciative of the Romanian people's efforts on the road of economic and social progress, [and] of the policy of peace, understanding and collaboration in Europe and throughout the world which Romania promotes. The joint wish was expressed for the French Senate and the Grand National Assembly of Romania to constantly work in the future as well for the further growth of the Romanian-French friendship and cooperation in all areas of activity, in the interest of the two countries and peoples, of peace, detente and collaboration internationally.

The Grand National Assembly chairman also had interviews with Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, and with other personalities of the French political life.

Olteanu Receives Head of Yugoslav Periodical

AU1606105088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 14 June 88 p 4

[Text] At the invitation of the editorial staff of the daily SCINTEIA, Vitomir Sudarski, director of the publication KOMUNIST, the organ of the LCY Central Committee, paid a visit to our country on 9-15 June. The Yugoslav guest visited socioeconomic units in Bucharest Municipality and Brasov County and held talks with the editorial staff of the daily SCINTEIA.

At the end of the visit, he was received by Comrade Constantin Olteanu, member of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

Meeting Marks Anniversary of Treaty With Mongolia

AU1506174188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1645 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, AGERPRES, 15/06/1988—On the fifth anniversary of the signing of the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Mongolian People's Republic a friendly meeting was held at the headquarters of the Romanian Embassy in Ulaanbaatar.

The addresses made on the occasion underscored the special importance of the official visit of friendship President Nicolae Ceausescu paid to Mongolia for the further, manysided development of the Romanian-Mongolian links.

In the attendance were D. Tanilgan, chairman of the Peace and Friendship Organizations Front, P. Ochirbat, minister of international economic relations and supply, G. Erdene, deputy head of section at the CC of the MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party], representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, of mass and public organizations, [and] journalists.

A friendly meeting was also held at the headquarters of the peace and friendship organizations front.

Officials Present Condolences on Saragat's Death

AU1506154388 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1411 GMT 15 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 15/6/1988—Wednesday, 15 June, condolences were presented at the Italian Embassy in Bucharest on the death of Guiseppe Saragat, Italy's late president, founder of the Socialist Democratic Party.

On behalf of the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, of the State Council and government, condolences were presented by a delegation made up of Deputy Prime Minister Neculai Ibanescu, Eugen Tarhon, minister of silviculture, Constantin Oancea, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Feelings of compassion were also conveyed to the family of the late President Giuseppe Saragat.

The delegation kept a minute's silence and signed the remembrance book.

Greek-Turkish Top-Level Dialogue Welcomed

AU1706125988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1134 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/6/1988—The Greek-Turkish dialogue is an expression of political realism, a requisite of peace and collaboration in the Balkans. Commenting on the results of the Greek-Turkish talks conducted at the beginning of this week in Athens by Premier Andreas Papandreou and Premier Turgut Ozal, the Romanian daily of large circulation SCINTEIA assesses them as "a political event of outstanding importance not only for the relations between the two countries but also on a wider, international plane." Their importance, the daily mentions, resides in the fact that the two heads of government decided to approach in a new manner the bilateral relations, meaning a passage from confrontation to dialogue, assessing it as the only modality to avoid the worsening of the situation and open the path to settling the disputed issues, to advancing toward understanding, peace and collaboration.

The recent meeting in Athens has distinguished itself both by the fact that it was apt to draw a first sum-up of the evolutions of these last few months, and by that it managed to establish new objectives on this line, the daily goes on, adding:

The Greek-Turkish talks are rightly appreciated as an expression of political realism, as yet another validation of the truth that it is only negotiations that offer changes of settlement of inter-state disputed issues, no matter how complex. The value of the method of negotiations is pregnantly emphasized by the fact that although long and persevering efforts are still needed for the settlement of the multiple issues in the Greek-Turkish "dossier", it can be stated that a new climate has developed in the relations between the two countries.

These evolutions have to be welcomed especially from the angle of the need to build in the Balkans a zone of good neighbourliness, peace and collaboration—target and aspiration of all peoples in the region, reiterated pregnantly during the recent Belgrade meeting of the Balkan countries' foreign ministers. In this sense, the establishment and development of the Greek-Turkish dialogue, any progress marked toward the normalization of the relations between the two states are and would be of a nature to influence in the positive the political climate in the Balkans, to mark concrete contributions of the respective countries to the process of turning the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding, in harmony with the interests of detente and security all over Europe.

Comments on Slovene Arrests; Strike Planned

Article Reviews Events

AU1706131588 Belgrade NIN in Serbo-Croatian No 1954 12 Jun 88 pp 16-17

[Milan Damnjanovic article: "What Has Really Happened"]

[Excerpts] "It seems to me that what is happening in Ljubljana is the beginning of an end of the process of democratization in Slovenia," said Igor Bavcar, of the "Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Janez Jansa" which is now called "The Committee for the Protection of the Rights of Jansa, Borstner, and Tasic."

This committee was formed in Ljubljana last Friday and its founding document has been signed to date by over 50 Slovene and Yugoslav organizations, societies, groups, magazines, newspapers, and individuals. Since the first day, 1 June, a statement has been put up at the Ljubljana Student Cultural Center demanding that Jansa be released from detention and enabled to defend himself out of prison, that the behavior of the authorities be explained, and that institutions discuss the event and present their views publicly. The statement was offered to all citizens to be signed.

The committee was founded with a view to "ensuring correct proceedings against Jansa," "protecting civil rights and freedoms," and starting the initiative to "change the legislature."

Janez (Ivan) Jansa, candidate for president of Slovene Youth, was arrested in Ljubljana a few days ago. The first announcement was made by the Republican Committee for Information of the SR of Slovenia. The report said that interior affairs organs arrested Jansa on the suspicion of the criminal act of divulging a military secret according to Article 224, Paragraph 1 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

It was said that he was found to be in possession of confidential documents, and the fact that this article of the Criminal Code was mentioned means that what was involved was the divulgence of military secrets. [passage omitted]

In an interview given to NIN, Igor Bavcar who, like Jansa, is employed in Mikroada organization, said that there is doubt about the correctness of the treatment of Jansa, particularly because the documents found during the search of his place of work and declared to represent a military secret were accessible to everyone else too. He claimed that it was not written on the document that it was a military secret.

We were told the same by Robert Botteri, chief editor of MLADINA who was present during the search of the place of work of David Tasic, MLADINA editor who was arrested several days after Jansa. Botteri said that after Jansa was arrested they (people in MLADINA) expected something like that to happen at their editorial office too, and therefore cleared out the office and threw out every document that could be suspicious. However, during the search the same document that was found in the possession of Jansa and Borstner was found there too. Botteri said that they had read it too and that nothing told them that what was involved was a military secret.

These two statements doubtlessly imply that the secret document were planted on Tasic and Jansa.

Demand for Openness of Work [subhead]

Many people expressed doubt about the correctness of the procedure. Bavcar said that the doubt has arisen from the very beginning due to contradictoriness of official and unofficial statements made by both military and civilian representatives. Secondly, he emphasizes, the Law on Criminal Proceedings was not complied with since Jansa was not sent to the investigating judge in time. Apart from legal reasons, he also stresses political ones, and, according to the Committee, what is most important is that nobody now believes that the stories about a state coup were invented.

Some time ago MLADINA wrote that a military coup was only just missed in Slovenia. The story went that it happened at the session of the LCY Central Committee at 29 March and that the shorthand notes of that session somehow reached MLADINA which intended to publish them. The infamous notes were not published in Ljubljana and all kinds of stories started being invented about it. In the meantime, the shorthand notes were xeroxed, just as in the case of the "Memorandum" [document drafted at the Serbian Academy of Sciences and Arts] in Belgrade and almost everybody could obtain it and read it.

A portion of those real or fabricated shorthand notes of the said session was first published by Zagreb POLET. The author of the text quoting the "shorthand notes" was David Tasic.

According to the "shorthand notes," an anonymous speaker says the following: "...And then, this question of ours concerns the role of this body. In a telephone conversation we had yesterday, Comrade Bosko told me too that he did not know about that and that he also did not know about the essence of these positions. Comrade Lazar also said in a telephone conversation with Comrade Stane on Saturday that they did not know anything about these positions and their publication. Does this mean that this body is an independent subject of the country's political life and that it can make such far-reaching political assessments independently, assessments which, considering its authority and the need to strengthen it, certainly have a great political impact, just as Comrade Branko's words at the party conference in the Yugoslav People's Army had a great political impact?

"We suggest, that is, there had been some suggestions at the session yesterday, that an explanation is demanded publicly. We insisted that the issue should not be taken up publicly. For we are of the opinion that a public confrontation among us would be of no help whatsoever. The third point concerns instructions which, as an army district commander told us, he received about directly contacting the Republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs after the military council session and in connection with the activities that are to be undertaken in the republic. He asked whether we are capable of controlling the situation which will come after arrests since it is supposed that people will come out into the streets. He said that his duty is to provide security for himself, barracks, and military personnel and that they are ready to help us.

"Our comrades, secretary, and under secretary said that they cannot discuss that without us. They tried to find me and after they found me we all talked with Stane. We refused this discussion of course, and said that we know nothing about that. However, it is completely clear to us that every such activity which would fail to consider the very sensitive political situation in Slovenia would have irreparable political consequences for which the political leadership would by no means be able to bear responsibility, etc, etc."

It is difficult to establish whether the "shorthand notes" are genuine or not, and even more so to identify the "speaker," about whom Tasic says that it can be "guessed" who that was. However, the situation in Ljubljana is calm, there are no demonstrations although the first suggestions made by the youth included the possibility of demonstrations without excesses, or a kind of protest to be expressed through political boycott or a rock concert.

Protests [subhead]

Already the first arrest was followed by protests by the youth organization and the aforementioned committee. Letters have been sent to all republican and federal bodies protesting the arrests and demanding that the people arrested be released and given public trials. Joining the protests were participants of the meeting of Slovene sociologists with the guests from other republics, university conferences of Ljubljana and Maribor, youth organizations from Ljutomer and the coastal region, the Writers Association, PEN club sections from Serbia and Slovenia, the Solidarity Fund, and Academician Vladimir Dedijer, president of the Russell Court. In a statement made on the occasion of Jansa's arrest, even the Commission for Rights and Peace of the Slovene Bishop Conference expressed great concern "because of the latest events in Slovenia which undoubtedly represent threats against freedom and respect for human rights." [passage omitted]

The world public is also interested in the Ljubljana events. Protests are arriving from everywhere. As we were told by Igor Bavcar, the committee demands that all state, political, and army bodies make statements and the public will be called upon to act "in a civilized and resolute way" without any pressure on the candidacy procedure (for the Slovene Youth president).

It seems, however, that this time the pressure of the public is much greater than the "pressure" of the authorities, that is, that "the public" does not allow respective organs to do their job.

Ljubljana radio stations report on what is happening with the arrested people all the time. And since nothing is known about that, these reports boil down to who tried to visit the defendants in prison and failed. It is certainly not pleasant even to think about somebody who is in prison, let alone be in his place. However, do people realize that the story about Jansa's wife and mother trying to visit him in prison also provokes greater discontent among the public?

In this whole story, one is somewhat confused by the behavior of the military authorities. Announcements are waited for far too long, and they are too curt. On the other hand, it is difficult, in fact impossible, to expect of the Army, not only the one in Yugoslavia but any army, to allow complete access to its affairs even if they concern an arrest for divulging a military secret.

It seems that the "democratic public" wants to say that what is involved here is not divulgence of a military secret but something else, and nobody can say what that something else is.

Talking with several people in Ljubljana we have learned that there are three possibilities which are mentioned as reason for arrest. They were probably best explained by Igor Bavcar.

As one of the reasons for Jansa's arrest he mentions the possibility of unsettled accounts between politicians and the Army which are now paid by Jansa. The second possible reason, according to him, would be "the Army's attempt to prove its power here in Slovenia too, to eliminate opposition and critics, as well as those who attack it." The third assumption concerns differences among Slovene politicians—the relations between the old and the new set.

In the constant demands that real truth be said about the reasons for arrest, one can see the absolute concord between the youth organization, cultural institutions, democratic public, and the whole of the Slovene people. It was for that reason that the Executive Committee of the SAWP Republican Conference of Slovenia met and demanded that this problem be solved in a sober manner and as quickly as possible. The committee called on respective bodies to inform the public within the limits of the law what kind of divulgence of military secret is involved and on internal affairs organs to explain the proceedings they conducted. Prof Ljubo Bovcan also spoke at the session. He said that in the first statements he made after the arrest he had said that everything was done within the valid legal regulations, and he thought now that what was involved was a political process and pressures against democratic currents.

Joze Smole said that Slovenia had found itself in a new political situation and that it is SAWP's duty to react, because of all kinds of speculations which are appearing in Slovenia due to the lack of information. "The story goes that the republican leadership knew everything but did nothing to prevent it," Smole said. This time, Smole's openness was surprising because he was talking about "stories" that had officially never been told or written. It seems that Smole wants to remove some kind of responsibility of Slovene politicians for what is happening. However, it is impossible that Slovene politicians did not know what MLADINA was writing and what Jansa was doing. It is impossible that they knew nothing about young people's feeling about the Army and also obvious that they were extending a sort of tacit support to them.

In the meantime, all possible steps are being taken in Slovenia with a view to helping Jansa and comrades. The Red Cross also joined the action. It was suggested at the candidacy conference of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Youth Federation that military conscripts and reservists should return their military cards since they are also secret documents and then, if the three men are not released by next Tuesday, that a general strike lasting 15 minutes should be organized in the whole of Slovenia.

PEN Center Protests Arrests

AU1906142688 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Jun 88 p 6

[From "Zagreb Political Diary" by Radoje Arsenic: "Selective Concern of the Writers"]

[Text] Zagreb, 12 Jun—The detention of Jansa, Tasic, and Borstner in neighboring Slovenia under the suspicion of having committed the criminal act of divulging a military secret, and the events developing in Ljubljana in this connection, have caused curiosity more than anything else in Zagreb and some alarm only here and there. This is why there is no serious reaction here, but the increased political temperature of the neighbors is followed with understandable attention.

The only "concern and indignation" expressed in the form of an official statement was from a group of writers gathered at the Croatian PEN Center. Under the chairmanship of Predrag Matvejevic, about 15 writers, among whom Petar Segedin, Vlado Gotovac, Zvonimir Golob, Dubravko Horvatic, Dragutin Tadijanovic, and others, have issued the following short statement provoked by a letter from their Slovene colleagues:

"Members of the Croatian PEN Center, gathered here on 9 June 1988, share the concern and indignation of their Slovene colleagues at the arrest of journalists Janez Jansa, David Tasic, and Ensign Ivan Borstner. Explanations of the case given to the public to date cannot satisfy us. We are of the opinion that procedures against Janez Jansa and David Tasic, who are civilians, must be carried out by a regular court of justice. We demand their right to be released pending trial and we demand a procedure which conforms with the law and the Constitution, and this does not mean any pressure on the court. We point out the damaging consequences of this kind of case and express solidarity with the Slovene PEN Center and the Slovene Writers Association."

Although they were unable to cite any examples of possible unlawful procedure in this case, the signatories nevertheless express "concern and indignation" at the arrests and demand "a procedure in conformity with the law and the Constitution" for those arrested. What else is this but direct pressure on judicial and legal organs whose duties and activities are strictly established by law?

It is difficult, however, to believe the sincerity of this appeal because of the fact that the same PEN Center did not find it necessary to say anything about the obvious acts of genocide in Kosovo, because of which this country lost much of its prestige in the cultural world. Considering some of the signatories, whose view of the world has not changed from the "mass movement" days in the 1970's, such "selectivity" in their concern is not unusual.

Calls for 'Civilized' Behavior

AU1706204088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] The initiative committee for setting up a Council for the Protection of Human Rights within the SAWP of Slovenia at its first session today appealed to the people not to be taken in by provocations that could be directed against the Army and the internal affairs organs. The initiative committee called on the Slovenes to behave in a civilized and democratic way.

Commission Hears Report on Case

LD2006130288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1226 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—Having been informed today about the background of the investigation against Jansa, Borstner, and Tasic by Commission Chairman Simeon Buncic, the members of the Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-protection of the LCY Central Committee expressed the view that the top LCY organs should adopt political stands on and involve themselves in preventing attacks on the JNA [Yugoslav People's Army] which are assuming serious proportions in the SR of Slovenia.

Commission members also expressed their concern over the politization of the whole Jansa-Borstner-Tasic detention case.

Kucan Comments on Events

LD1906195488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 19 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Sentvid, 19 Jun (TANJUG)—More than 8,000 singers, members of about 300 choirs from Slovenia and neighboring countries, gathered and sang together at their 19th festival in Sticna, near Sentvid. Milan Kucan, Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium president, spoke at the meeting and, analyzing the process of the democratization of society, stressed that economic reforms alone will not be sufficient unless they are backed by political reforms.

The political reforms, Kucan believes, should direct the chaotic pressure of economic logic and people's dissatisfaction toward creating and strengthening new stability in society at a higher level of development for socialism; indeed, the roads of development and emergence from the crisis are closed unless democracy is developed. All of us, Kucan says, are responsible for democracy, and it would be a mistake for us to see in the events happening around us, in the contradictions, the antagonistic exacerbation of tensions, and alternative solutions only the expression and consequence of the crisis and not simultaneously the achievements in the democratization of society. It is only by mobilizing the most creative and penetrating thinking and forces of our society that we can overcome the crisis and stagnation, Kucan stressed. [passage omitted]

Continuing with the proceedings being conducted before the Ljubljana military court, Kucan stressed that regardless of the different possible assessments of all the events—in which attempts to abuse authority, politicking, and political manipulation cannot be excluded—it is nevertheless a fact that most public reactions show people's increasing sensitivity to the important value of protecting human rights. This is an expression of concern for the future of democratizing society and its renewal into "a socialism suited to people."

This development which, according to Kucan, means rejecting bureaucratic arbitrariness and cancelling the native right to bureaucratic and any other negation of socialist self-management, has very broad support in Slovenia and throughout Yugoslavia. Historical recollection and experience is what worries people, but also the organized factors of socialist consciousness. This is why they are demanding public supervision over everyone's activities, especially of the repressive state organs, because only in this way can the principles of constitutionality and legality, as well as democratic relations in society, be affirmed.

There is much distrust, and it is not just a matter of correcting mistakes but simply of establishing the kind of relations in which mistakes will not occur. It is, Kucan continued, a matter of not cheaply losing people's confidence in a situation in which all kinds of suspicions and imputations, formal and informal pressures on individuals and institutions, and political and social pathology of all kinds are possible.

One thing we are now witnessing that is new to our political arena particularly demands a decision from us, Kucan stressed, specifying that this is a reference to otherwise isolated phenomena of quite simply uncivilized behavior: pressure on some "of our fellow citizens of other nationalities, and members of the Yugoslav People's Army." If these people feel unsafe among us, if they feel that they are threatened, we, the Slovenes—those in the majority—are responsible and have an obligation to protect the minority, just as other people must prevent an anti-Slovene mood.

This is a fairly poor testimony to us, to the degree to which we are democratic, to the elements of our civilization and culture, and to what we want to be—a civilized people with a legal system, with its own state, which is part of the SFRY—and to our European ambitions, Kucan stressed. Hence, it is necessary that we resist these signs of violence and the exaggerated and tendentious way in which they are portrayed, in the name of human and national dignity and in the name of democracy, socialist morals, and solidarity.

Slovenes like to stress their separate identity, which is natural, but, Kucan noted, let us not allow it to be transformed into provincial intolerance, envy, and selfishness. It is not necessary to stress, he added, that satisfied people—with clear prospects and with their social security ensured, and reliant on a healthy and firm economic development—are the best guarantee of security and the power of society to defend itself. However, this cannot be done without the Army, which is the property of the people, the armed means of their defense and authority. This is and must be a people's army, and a Yugoslav one, and thus also ours as well. No one can appropriate for themselves the right under which they are more responsible for it than we are, Kucan stressed.

Recalling that we created the Army together in the national liberation struggle and that the Slovene partisan army is an inseparable and constituent part of it, Kucan added that Slovenes therefore also have the right and duty to think critically and responsibly about it, about its current and future character, and about the appropriateness and speed of its steps forward in our common march toward progress. But this should be done in a way that matches the demand for a dialogue-based society and that protects it from hostile attacks, without underestimating and hushing up what has been achieved inside the Army as well, and without aspirations to abuse and generalize individual excesses that the Army, too, cannot be immune from. [passage omitted]

Kucan also drew attention to the very significant view taken by Slovene lawyers whereby the "conflict" that has obviously arisen between some organs of the judiciary and the Slovene public could have very positive consequences—should both sides behave responsibly, with a feel for what is proper, and in a competent fashion, professionally and politically. He expressed his conviction that the procedure will be completed with common sense and responsibly, that laws will not be broken, and that the dignity of people will not be affected. However, he is not sure whether everything that is happening will fail to leave serious scars on the young tissues of Slovene, and therefore also Yugoslav, democracy.

Kucan also referred to the force of unpleasant winds of those intellectual concepts that cannot be reconciled to the fact that the time of one single truth-in-authority, one single or collective head, has gone; that the Yugoslav society to emerge from the crisis will not be the same as it was when it entered it. Whoever followed the events at the LCY conference or those in the SFRY assembly in mid-May, and whoever has been following carefully all the events in Slovenia in recent days and weeks, can himself identify these intellectual concepts and their protagonists, said Kucan.

Doubts were heard at the conference about the existence of dogmatic-unitarist aspirations in our federation. Because of the various doubts expressed in some papers in other republics, I guarantee to the whole Yugoslav public that we in the Slovene LC and SAWP are able, united and resolved, even in the current difficult economic and political conditions, to ensure socialist self-management, law and order, and with the force and awareness of all socialist forces to overcome the most varies extremes, including nationalistic provincialism and unitarism, stressed Kucan.

Attacks on Army Members Deemed Not Nationalistic

AU1806145288 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 88 p 3

[V.S. report: "Not Everything Is Nationalism"]

[Text] Ljubljana, 15 June—In connection with the arrest of Janez Jansa, Ivan Borstner, and David Tasic, a part of the press has also mentioned physical assaults on members of the Yugoslav People's Army in Ptuj, Celje, and Novo Mesto.

Today's Ljubljana DNEVNIK writes in connection with these articles that this information is unsubstantiated and that the fights between young people and members of the Army in Ptuj occurred before the arrest of the three men and the Novo Mesto Secretariat for Internal Affairs had not registered one such case.

Janko Bezjak, secretary of the Ptuj LC Communal Committee, explains these events in Ptuj in today's DNEVNIK: "It happened on 16 May, that is 2 weeks before Jansa's arrest, in a park where 10 young men who were under the influence of alcohol provoked and attacked 3 soldiers from the Ptuj garrison. Their leader was carrying chains. This involves a well-known bully who was then on Army leave but before the Army he had been punished by the misdemeanors court 10 times in 1 year." Bezjak emphasized that neither political nor nationalistic characteristics could be attributed to this event, as the young men could have beaten up any passerby.

The fight in Celje which took place on 3 June was explained by Slavko Pezdir, president of the Celje SAWP Communal Conference, who emphasized that the event which they assessed with representatives from the Celje garrison, was not connected with the detention of Jansa, Borstner, and Tasic, but it did have a nationalistic hue. The young men who were fighting with two noncommissioned officers who were in civilian clothes, told them to "speak Slovene or go home."

Anton Pezdirc, chief of the Secretariat for Internal Affairs in Novo Mesto, states in DNEVNIK that recently they had not investigated a single physical assault on members of the Army. In today's DELO, Ivan Jakic, advisor of the republican secretary for internal affairs of Slovenia, announced in connection with claims in part of the press that there had been attacks on members of the Army in the past few days in Slovenia, that these claims were being investigated and that the internal affairs organs had not given such information to journalists. "Disturbances of the peace and the public order have occurred at various times in the past, they happen now, and will probably happen in the future, although they are not in any way linked with the arrests of Jansa, Borstner, and Tasic."

4,500 Workers March Toward Yugoslav Assembly

LD1706142388 Belgrade Tanjug Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1225 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Zemun, 17 Jun (TANJUG)—Workers from the Zmaj Factory of Agricultural Machines in Zemun stopped work this morning because they are dissatisfied with reduced personal incomes that they received this morning.

Most of the 4,500 workers formed a convoy and started marching toward the Yugoslav Assembly where they will demand to talk to highest-ranking officials of this highest self-managing body in the country. Workers are walking in a convoy, in an organized and peaceful manner, and so far there have been no incidents.

They pointed out that this is actually a continuation of yesterday's protest at the factory for the same reasons. Yesterday the first shift stopped work and demanded an immediate payment of unreduced personal incomes, after they had learned that they would not be receiving full earnings and supplements for holidays.

Workers Protest at Assembly

AU1706144488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Several thousand workers of the Zmaj plant of Zemun, dissatisfied with the low and irregular payment of their personal incomes, continue their protests in fron the the SFRY Assembly building. This is reporter Olivija Rusovac on the line:

We demand changes and personal incomes to enable us to live. This roughly, is the chief demand put forward by several workers who have just finished their speeches on the steps of the SFRY Assembly building. We demand more democracy, more candidates, a single market, and Kosovo as part of Serbia.

Dusan Popovski, president of the SFRY Assembly, spoke afterwards, but the workers would not allow him to finish what he wanted to say. Janez Zemljaric, FEC vice president, was the next to speak. He said he was sorry that serious questions are discussed in such a way. He expressed the readiness of the government members to talk about these problems at the Zmaj plant, but this proposal was met with booing.

The situation in front of the assembly is rather tense. The assembly has probably not experienced such days before. The atmosphere reminds one of scenes from the movies, like the Roman Forum or the Greek Agora.

Officials Meet Protesting Workers

LD1706201988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1815 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG)—The workers of the Zmaj Agricultural Machines Factory of Zemun, which is a part of Belgrade, ended their strike this afternoon.

Around four thousand workers, who striked in protest over dwindling wages, dispersed this afternoon after talks with President of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Dusan Popovski and Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric. The ranking Yugoslav officials promised the workers that the country's highest forums would discuss their demands. Zemljaric announced that he would visit the factory next week and discuss all the problems with the workers.

The strike was organized by the factory's trade union.

The workers rallied in front of the Assembly of Yugoslavia, demanding to talk to top officials. After the workers rejected the proposal that they appoint a delegation to talk with the officials, the discussion was held in front of the parliament building since the biggest assembly hall was too small to receive all the strikers.

The striking workers marched through Belgrade waving state and party banners and pictures of the late President Tito. The march passed without any incidents.

Last year provisional measures were introduced in the Zmaj factory because it had generated losses of around 11 billion dollars. The average monthly salary of the Zamaj factory workers in the first two months of 1988 was around 280,000 dinars (around 130 dollars).

However, wages were cut in April by nine per cent and in May by four per cent.

Yugoslav Vice-Premier Janez Zemljaric said the wages were cut because the factory has not succeeded in covering last year's losses.

New government economic measures were introduced on June 1st liberalizing prices and making wages directly dependent on business results. As a result, wages were cut in many enterprises.

In today's talk with the dissatisfied workers, Zemljaric stressed that the way out of the crisis is to eliminate insolvent producers and bad workers. He stressed that the country is currently in a difficult situation because for years there had been excessive spending, loans were raised without good reason and many bad moves made.

The workers demanded that young and capable people be brought to manage the factory. They said they were dissatisfied with the slow process of solving the crisis in society, major social differences and inequalities and demanded that all social strata equally bear the burden of the economic crisis.

Popovski Talks With Strikers

LD1706233388 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Summary] About 3,000 to 4,000 workers of the first shift of the Zmaj factory in Zemun this morning downed their tools and marched to the Yugoslav Assembly building where they asked to be received by the senior officials of the top self-management bodies of the country. Trade union activists were in the column with Zmaj workers. They started marching, carrying Tito's picture in front of the column along with the Yugoslav banner and the banner of the LCY.

While waiting to be received by the senior Assembly officials they shouted "More bread," and "We want changes." On the way between Zemun and Belgrade they were joined by a number of workers from other Zemun work organizations. According to members of the Zmaj Trades Union Committee, which organized the strike, about 5,000 workers arrived at the Assembly building. Their first port of call was the building of the Zemun Municipal Assembly, but they refused to talk with the representatives of that Belgrade municipality. Traffic police cleared the way to the Assembly building for the disciplined column of workers. In addition to asking for changes, the men also shouted "Down with bureaucracy," "We want a better life," "We belong to Tito, and Tito belongs to us," and "Long live the Yugoslav working class." The workers became indignant at the suggestion by Assembly officials that they should select representatives for talks. They wanted talks to be held outside the Assembly building with everyone.

Radoslav Mitrovic, acting provision manager of Zmaj, made several attempts to approach the workers, but they refused to talk to him. After 2 hours of negotiations, loudspeakers were installed on the improvized platform, enabling the visitors in the park across the road to hear the talks.

Dusan Popovski, the president of the Yugoslav Assembly, addressed the workers saying that not all workers could have been accommodated in the Assembly building.

Janez Semljaric, vice president of the Federal Executivee Council, told the workers: I am sorry that we must discuss the exceptionally serious issues in this sort of environment. However, even in these conditions I must say that I have been informed about this year's production increase in Zmaj, but your collective, which is under receivership [prinudna uprava], has not yet covered last year's losses. It is not true that it was intervention laws which reduced your standard of living. All of us who are working honestly have been harmed by the fact that for years we have been spending money for which no security was provided, that we have incurred debts for no real reason, and that we have spent it all. We must all share the burden, put an end to idlers and unprofitable producers because they are spending your taxes.

He said: We have embarked on major constitutional changes and changes in the economic structure. This presupposes better production. He also said that the burden of the changes should be distributed evenly among everyone in our society. He expressed willingness to come to Zmaj together with other senior officials and discuss with the workers the specific difficulties of their work organization.

After Janez Zemljaric's address, which he ended by requesting the workers to disperse, the workers stayed a while longer in the Assembly forecourt, dissatisfied, as they said, with idle promises and asking for concrete answers to their problems. They returned to their collective at about 1700. The assembled citizens shouted good wishes to the workers and after 1 hour, they too dispersed.

Protesters Return Home

LD1706180988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jun (TANJUG)—After their protest meeting outside the SFRY Assembly building, the Zemun Zmaj workers returned to their collective in buses at about 1700. The assembled citizens saw the workers off with shouts of approval and after an hour they themselves dispersed.

'Better Solutions' Should Result

AU1706195688 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Unattributed talk on the conclusion of the Zmaj workers' protest at the SFRY Assembly]

[Text] The agreement that possibilities must be found for a more appropriate remuneration for production workers and other workers of Zmaj and that a solution should be sought for paying the annual vacation bonus and for reducing the stocks of expensive agricultural machines, certainly constitutes the most rational outcome of the dialogue conducted today in the center of the Yugoslav capital.

We do not doubt that within the overall efforts of the entire society, and especially of the production organizations, better solutions will be found than those that led to the workers' protest. It must be borne in mind, however, that the beginning of the implementation of the intervention measures is only an introduction to deeper reforms that will not save our entire society from new perturbations, but will also drive all its members, especially those in the most responsible posts, to behave differently and to work much more efficiently, which is the most important thing.

At the same time, it is urgently necessary to establish specific measures for the protection of the standard of living, especially of those people who are most in need of assistance. All the measures that are to follow also imply a quicker analysis of the overall flows of social income so that the major part of it may be redirected to those who create it.

In this respect, the stances of the recent LCY Conference point out with sufficient eloquence the content of the actions, and especially the necessity of implementing them urgently.

Ethnic Albanians Protest at Assembly

LD2006082788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0731 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—About 100 citizens of Albanian nationality from the villages of Otlja and Slupcane, near Kumanovo, arrived in the SFRY Assembly this morning to protest against the decision to pull down the walls surrounding their houses.

As these citizens said to Spasoje Medenica, vice president of the SFRY Assembly, Kumanovo communal organs ordered that walls surrounding their hoses be pulled down. If they fail to do that themselves, it will be done with bulldozers. These walls mean a lot to them, they said, because they use them to dry tobacco.

Further on Protest

LD2006143988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1027 GMT 20 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)—About 100 citizens of Albanian nationality from the villages of Otlja and Slupcane near Kumanovo arrived this morning in the SFRY Assembly to protest against the demolition of the walls around their houses.

In fact, the Kumanovo municipal organs, they told Spasoje Medenica, vice-president of the SFRY Assembly, ordered the walls around their houses to be pulled down in 3 days. This act is justified by urban development plans. Unless citizens demolish the walls themselves this will be done by the local authorities. In some villages around Kumanovo bulldozers, they said, have already done the job.

These walls were built over decades, Sadik Buran said. Regardless of their having been built out of tradition or for this or that reason, the walls have served us well for drying tobacco. We string up canopies between them on which large quantities of leaves are dried. Virtually everyone lives from this production. Now they are forcing us to pull down the walls around our houses, which are up to 1 or 2 kilometers long, and invest money in building drying facilities.

These walls are obviously bothering somebody, Buran went on to say. Regardless of who has been thinking what, nationalism and irredentism are not concealed behind them. They are elsewhere.

Others also spoke bitterly about the decision to pull down the walls and in the process expressed doubt that urban development plans have anything to do with it. They said that they do not have a water supply and sewage system and that no one is anticipating building them. The authorities built the asphalt road they have with these funds. They all then stressed that they favor good intranational relations and that these moves do not promote them.

From what they said it can be concluded that the walls are not the only cause of their dissatisfaction although they were the main topic. Much venom was in evidence over last year's closure of the Albanian language secondary school—although Albanians make up almost 50 percent of the inhabitants of this region—as well as over employment.

Having listened to them, Spasoje Medencia replied that he is pleased that they all stressed that they support the maintenance of good intranational relations and are united in their condemnation of Albanian nationalism and separatism. As for the walls, he said that urban development plans are the right of the municipality. Hitherto many citizens from other parts of the country have also complained about urban planning. What we can do is examine whether everything is being done in conformity with the law and see that citizens are not treated differently.

As the fear was expressed that they would bear the consequences as a result of this visit, Medenica assured them that such a thing should not happen.

Bogdanovic on 'Crisis Situation' in Kosovo

LD1706190988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1427 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Excerpt] Stemska Kamenica, 17 Jun (TANJUG)—In the current crisis situation there is hostile activity against the revolutionary bases and achievements of Yugoslav society. It particularly focuses on threatening the freedoms and rights of the citizens in Kosovo, where intranational relations are on the brink of open clashes. The YPA [Yugoslav People's Army], the security organs, and the personality and accomplishments of Comrade Tito, and revolutionary achievements, are attacked ruthlessly and unscrupulously.

Radmilo Bogdanovic, republican secretary for international affairs of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, stressed this today at the graduation ceremony of the 18th class for policemen of the Pane Djukic Secondary School of Internal Affairs in Sremska Kamenica.

Bogdanovic pointed out that, as a result of this, measures are being taken in the internal affairs organs to give ideological and specialist training in order to curtail the hostile activity more effectively, to protect public property and the freedoms of working people and citizens, to wipe out crime, and to promote greater cooperation with all social self-protection entities. [passage omitted]

Daily Examines Cause of Milosavljevic's Optimism

AU1706095888 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Jun 88 p 2

[Dragoljub Zarkovic commentary: "Light in the Tunnel"]

[Text] At the time of general weeping over the economic situation, optimism, even if expressed only in traces, has a positive, almost therapeutic effect. But, objectively speaking, there should be no place for it.

Thus, the speech Milos Milosavljevic, vice president of the FEC, made in the SFRY Assembly the day before yesterday appeared only as a ray of light in the tunnel. On the basis of price movements in May, he predicted that the target inflation rate will be achieved, and announced a new accounting period in which, according to the existing "rules of the game," gross incomes will also be able to rise. He also said that in the first days of operation, the foreign exchange market demonstrated greater activity than expected.

But, there will be something more tangible than "optimism in traces" to feel when the fragments of the June price explosion are collected, although it is certain even now that inflation for this month will exceed the "desired" 8 percent. If the June trend continues, the mathematical probability of raising gross personal incomes will turn into real but unfortunate inability for incomes to keep pace with prices. It is obvious that we still lack a sufficient amount of foreign exchange to influence domestic prices with foreign goods, that the necessary devaluation of the dinar has made imports expensive, and that domestic monopolists can therefore calmly rub their hands in glee.

True, nobody, including the economic policy makers, expected some magnificent results in this "transitional period" from the crisis to reforms, but one should have expected precisely at this time the dramatic appearance of all the defects of the existing economic system that reacted to the offered market economy's impulses in a very unmarket way. The problem does not only lie in the fact that, as a rule, the price of articles is higher than their real market value, but also in the lack of readiness to use market instruments other than the price list. Had other ways of generating income been sought, the stockpiling of finished goods and production material would not have taken place and would not have represented one fifth of the value of the annual social product.

But, when these measures were adopted it was already known that the only effective way is a fundamental reform of the system, without which the present so-called "three liberalizations"—of prices, imports, and foreign exchange dealings—would in the long run produce only a "boomerang effect," which is to say that, isolated from the other measures, these liberalizations have limited, and after a certain period of time, negative effects. Or to put it in simple terms: Not even the best seed thrown on infertile soil will take root.

This is why the struggle for the stabilization of economic trends has become a struggle for time. This is why Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, demanded that the time limit by which the constitutional "package" should be adopted be reduced, or at least that economic amendments be taken out of it so that they can be adopted in September, in other words to enable the economy to function in accordance with the reform right from the beginning of next year. On the same occasion he said that any other solution would be bad and that the "FEC cannot assume responsibility for all the consequences."

Recently, however, this "other solution" was offered, and the FEC accepted the compromise which, according to our experience, has never produced excellent results. The government agreed to, simultaneously with the constitutional procedure, work on preparing the reform laws so that they could be adopted on more or less the same day. The trouble lies, however, in the fact that the main aspects of these laws directly depend on the character of the constitutional changes, and at present, when there are different views on the content of the constitutional "package"—and because a number of questions that did not appear in the SFRY Presidency's initiative were raised subsequently—nobody can guarantee two things: that the Constitution will be amended within the set time, and what will be amended.

So, the FEC accepted the "game with the unseen," but the promised and desirable reform of the economic system does not seem to be all that near, regardless of the chorus of approval for it. Accepting this solution, the solution of counting chickens before they are hatched, the FEC obviously accepted the responsibility for the consequences that could arise if, due to constitutional limitations of any kind, it fails to implement the reform in time.

It is more than certain that the current economic policy is of very "limited duration," and that without profound economic reforms, it is only a matter of time before this, or any other government, will have to put out the fire with administrative measures.

Mikulic Firmly Believes in 'Better Days'

AU1606200288 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 11-12 Jun 88 p 1

[Unattributed report on the interview with Branko Mikulic, president of the FEC, by Ana Panova, shown on Skopje television on 8 June: "Reform After 1 January 1989"]

[Text] It is difficult for me to talk about the first effects of the new measures, as it really has been a very short period. However, I do know the following: The foreign currency market has begun to operate and we are satisfied with the results of its work. Seen as a whole, the volume of transactions in Yugoslavia on the foreign exchange market reached about $224 million in 6 days. We still do not have reliable figures for price movements, apart from what we can read in the press. However, we have decided to in future check these twice a month, that is every 2 weeks and not every month, so that suitable economic measures can be taken, particularly for reducing inflation in order to keep it at the target rate. I think that these measures will soon give the expected results. Therefore, the first, possibly negative, results should not discourage us, especially because of the efforts of individual producers to keep prices of their products above the economically justified level, said Branko Mikulic, FEC president, in an interview with Ana Panova on the news program shown on 8 June on Skopje television.

[Panova] The liberalization of prices cannot in the least be imagined and most probably will not have any effects, if this is not accompanied by protective economic mechanisms such as imports and reserves of goods....

[Mikulic] We are also counting on the import of consumer goods in order to put a check on prices on the domestic market.

We have certain quantities of goods, particularly foodstuffs, oil, and oil derivatives, in the federal material reserves, so that we can intervene in the market. For example, there has now been a great jump in the price of meat and we are offering meat in the required quantities from the material reserves because they now contain about 100,000 tonnes of meat. However, because of monopolistic behavior in the market there is no point in removing certain quantities of meat from the material reserves in order to supply the market more cheaply, at prices which are lower than those that have now been formed. [sentence as published] In fact, in talks today with the Macedonian leadership, I proposed that we see what needs the Republic of Macedonia has, and to remove certain quantities of meat from the material reserves of Yugoslavia. A similar thing can be done with oil, sugar, and other food supplies....

[Panova] In your talks with the highest leadership in Macedonia today, you could certainly not avoid the question of the financial consolidation of Macedonia. What does the federal government think about the inconsistent implementation of systematic solutions in relation to foreign exchange differences and the poor influx of finance from the federal fund, without which financial consolidation could not be started?

[Mikulic] It is true that obligations, especially those arising from foreign exchange differences, have been irregularly fulfilled in recent times. Recently, we have been working very intensively on analyzing all the financial accounts of the federation, including also the fulfilling of obligations according to the program for the financial consolidation of parts of the economy and banks in the Republics of Montenegro and Macedonia and in the Province of Kosovo. I hope that we will find a suitable solution and in the coming months meet these obligations more regularly. Fulfilling obligations from the federal fund has encountered some problems because the republics and provinces are authorized to transfer their share of obligation onto economic entities in their own republics and provinces. In some republics, a part of the economy is totally free of paying these obligations, but these obligations are transferred onto another part of the economy, so now it has been demonstrated that some associated labor organizations, even in the most developed republics and province, have been overburdened with the transfer of these obligations onto them.

[Panova] Finally, about personal incomes. The lowest personal incomes are in Macedonia. We now have liberalization of prices and the most disciplined, if I could say, adherence to measures. How is the living standard of working people and citizens to be protected in Macedonia under such circumstances?

[Mikulic] At the meeting that has just finished we also talked about this question. We in the federation are thinking of introducing subsidies for flour type 850, all three types of edible oil, and pasteurized milk. On Monday, we will probably send the corresponding text of a draft law on this to be adopted by the SFRY Assembly. Today we also talked about other forms of assistance [kompenzacija], particularly for public services. We discussed the possibilities for this in the context of the Republic of Macedonia and of other republics and provinces, and in line with the program of measures for reducing inflation and stabilizing the economy which the SFRY Assembly adopted last November.

The program which we initiated in May is difficult because of, among other things, the limits on the growth of personal incomes. This can particularly hit that part of the population which has the lowest personal incomes, the lowest salaries, and low total family incomes. After 1 January we embark on a complex reform of the economic system. Then, our economic system will begin to function completely on new foundations. This will create new opportunities for the development of Yugoslavia on much more stable foundations. I am convinced that this is our only real alternative.

I firmly believe in better days.

FEC Urges Political, Economic Changes

LD1706213988 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1828 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 17 (TANJUG)—The political and legal systems should be changed simultaneously with the introduction of the development concept of the Yugoslav economic system, it was assessed at today's session of the Federal Economic Council in Belgrade.

The May theses for the reform of the economic system, prepared by the government commission, do not provide answers to questions who will implement the necessary changes, when and with how many exceptions, the participants in today's session set out and emphasized that the document should have more political characteristics.

The intensification of economic conditions in keeping with the market laws will call for a very active social policy. It should be clear that the best social policy is the acceleration of economic development, it was assessed at the session.

The actual structural adjustment of the economy can be realized only by a transition to a single Yugoslav market which will evaluate and form the prices of labor, goods, social capital, hard currency and securities, it was said at the session. Only through the labor market can just relations be established in the distribution of income.

The May measures also represent the first steps towards major structural changes. They must be implemented without delay since deadlines are near, and the breathing space until 1995, provided by the reprogramming of foreign debts, must be used for the necessary economic reforms.

Serbian Government Appraises Kosovo Petition

AU1706204288 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] The most responsible organs and organizations in Kosovo, in Serbia, and in the federation should immediately take additional measures to implement the conclusions of the ninth session of the LCY Central Committee. This especially refers to measures of personal and collective responsibility for the nonimplementation of the set policy, including the replacement of leaderships and individuals and other measures of political and legal sanctions. This is the opinion of the Serbian Executive Council which assessed that the petition of 50,000 citizens of Kosovo expresses justified dissatisfaction and indignation because of the slow, inconsistent, and unsuccessful solving of the grave situation in Kosovo and the continued emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins.

Mikulic Holds Talks in Slovenia

LD1806051188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 17 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 17 June (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic, FEC president, was in the SR of Slovenia tonight. The visit took place within the ambit of consultations to fill the vacancies in the FEC which the FEC president is carrying out in the republics and autonomous provinces. As reported, Branko Mikulic had talks tonight with the most responsible representatives of the sociopolitical organizations and organs of the SR of Slovenia.

Radio Complains About U.S. Planes in Italy

AU1806175888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Jun 88

["Military Commentary" by Dr Todor Mirkovic]

[Excerpts] A bilateral U.S.-Spanish military agreement signed at the beginning of this year envisages, among other things, the removal of 72 F-16 fighter-bombers from Spanish territory in the course of 3 years. Immediately after the signing of this agreement, Italy announced its readiness to accept these planes, but the decision was postponed for various formal reasons, including the question of the cost of the removal. The decision was adopted at the May session of the NATO Military Council and has to be approved by the Italian Parliament.

In the number of U.S. military bases in Europe, Italy follows immediately after the FRG. Several U.S. Air Force bases are on its territory, the largest being Aviano in the northwest of the country./ This base contains from 20 to 40 U.S. F-16 planes and about 100 nuclear bombs for these planes. By adding further numbers of F-16 planes, the U.S. military presence in Italy will increase considerably. [passage omitted]

The transfer of the F-16s to Italy means much more than their physical removal from one base to another. Transferring a complete unit, in this case the 401st Air Force Wing, with 72 combat planes and auxiliary elements, from Spain to Italy considerably strengthens the U.S. forces in the central Mediterranean. These forces confront more strongly and directly the Warsaw Pact forces in East Europe, which increases the danger of their possible clash.

All this happens at a time when the possibility is indicated at various levels that a part of the USSR forces may be withdrawn from Hungary and the withdrawal of foreign troops is proposed for the Mediterranean. Italy and NATO explain that the presence of U.S. planes in Italy and in the south European theater in general is conditioned by the alleged threat by the Warsaw Pact forces, although the transfer of the F-16s to Italy in particular is connected with NATO striving to compensate for the withdrawal of the so-called Cruise missiles from Sicily.

However, regardless of the formal explanations and other suppositions, one cannot but note that the use of the F-16s in Italy would be almost impossible without violating the integrity and security of those countries in the south of Europe that stand between the two blocs: Albania, Austria, and above all Yugoslavia. This is a more than sufficient reason for Yugoslavia's opposition to any strengthening of foreign troops in the territories of others, especially in its own neighborhood.

Zarkovic Receives ZANU Delegation

AU0806113788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4-5 Jun 88 p 7

[Text] Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, yesterday received Joyce Mupuru [surname as transliterated—FBIS], member of the Politburo of the Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front and the head of a delegation of the Women's League of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU], who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Conference for Social Activity of Women of Yugoslavia.